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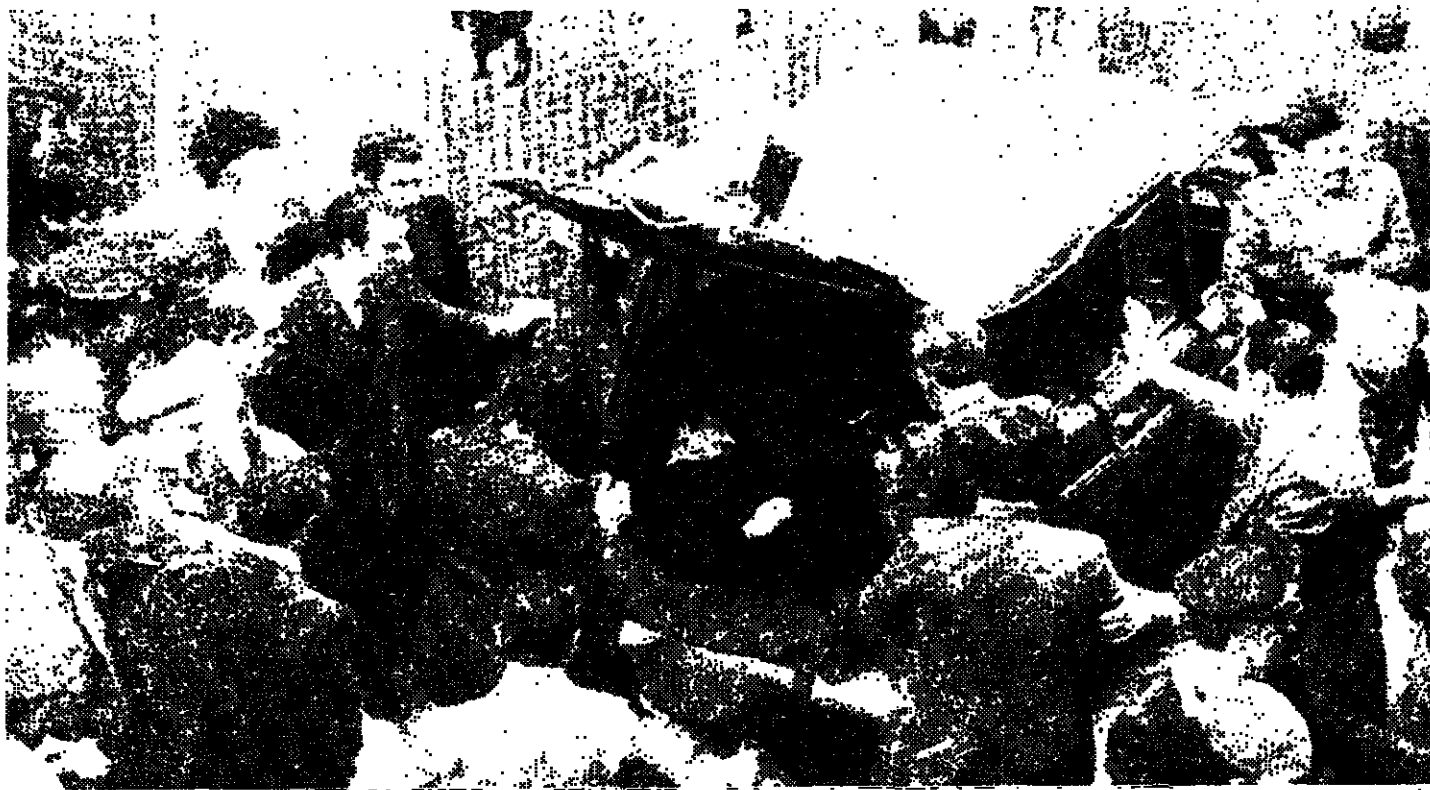
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1978

Established 1887

Moro Found Shot to Death in Rome

Bullet-Riddled Body Left in Car 54 Days After His Kidnapping



Police and journalists surround the small French-made car, found in central Rome, containing the body of Aldo Moro.

Says It Would Not Buy Planes Elsewhere

Vance Reports Saudi Pledge on Jet Sales

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, seeking to convince Congress to approve three warplane sales in the Mideast, said today that Saudi Arabia had promised not to buy warplanes from other countries if it gets the 60 F-15s the administration wants to sell.

Mr. Vance also said the Saudis had never threatened to cut off oil to the United States or to support higher oil prices if the sale is turned down.

"They've never indicated in any way whatever that they're linking oil, stability of the dollar or the price of oil to the sale," Mr. Vance said.

Mr. Vance, testifying before the House International Relations Committee, also acknowledged that the administration was talking to members of Congress about possible compromises on the Mideast jet fighter sale, but said "no conclusions have been reached."

His comment came when Rep. William Brockfield, R-Mich., asked him if a compromise was being prepared. Mr. Vance did not elaborate.

Several Elements

Key senators who met with Mr. Vance over breakfast earlier said a

promise of more F-15 jet fighters to Israel was only one of several elements being discussed in an effort to avert a Senate floor fight over the plane sale proposal, which involves Saudi Arabia and Egypt as well as Israel.

Taking a hard line at the hearing, Mr. Vance said the administration's proposed jet sales "stand on their own two feet" and members of Congress "will have to make up their minds and do as they like."

But he added: "We've been talking with the members and we've been meeting to see if there is something that could be done that would be helpful." The secretary was asked whether that might include a separate commitment of additional planes for Israel in the future.

"Some members on both sides [House and Senate] have suggested that," he replied, "neither endorsing nor rejecting the idea himself."

Meanwhile, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said the normal course of U.S. relations with Israel would "no doubt involve additional sales of aircraft in the years to come." However, Mr. Powell said he knew of no current commitments on such specifics as numbers of planes or delivery dates.

Mr. Powell said the administration aimed to avoid "a time-consuming, divisive and perhaps bitter floor fight" on the issue.

An optimistic assessment of the arms issue came from Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., after he and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee met with Mr. Vance.

"I believe we're on a road which could lead to a settlement," Sen. Javits said.

The senators said they had agreed not to discuss details while the compromise negotiations are under way.

But Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., asked whether more F-15s for Israel were part of the compromise discussions, responded: "If that isn't one of the elements, I don't know what we're talking about."

Question of Balance

At the House hearing, Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., asked the Carter administration officials if selling more planes to Israel would not upset the military balance the officials claim the jet fighter sale would maintain.

"I don't think you can calculate the balance that precisely," Defense Secretary Harold Brown replied. "A few planes would not upset the balance."

Mr. Brown acknowledged that the new F-16 jet, of which 75 would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

ROME, May 9 (UPI)—The bullet-riddled body of Aldo Moro, five times premier of Italy and the nation's leading statesman, was found today in a parked car in the center of Rome 54 days after he was kidnapped by Red Brigades terrorists.

Mr. Moro, 61, had been shot four or five times in the chest. A plaid blanket was thrown over his body. His head hung limply on his left shoulder. His face appeared serene, his eyes half-closed and his cheeks covered with a two-day beard. Medical reports said he had been dead between 10 and 24 hours.

Italy exploded in outrage at the death of the man who had been slated to be the nation's next president. The slaying horrified Italians as the assassination of John Kennedy shocked the United States in 1963.

An angry crowd of more than 5,000, many in tears, pressed into the cobblestoned streets in central Rome chanting "Death to the Reds! Death to Curcio!" Renato Curcio, founder of the Red Brigades, is on trial with 13 other brigades members in Turin.

Anonymous Tip

Police, acting on an anonymous telephone tip, found the body of the soft-spoken statesman in the back of a Renault R-4 parked about 100 yards from the Communist party headquarters off Rome's central Piazza Venezia.

The police said the terrorists first shot Mr. Moro four or five times and then dressed him in the same clothes he wore at the time of his abduction. There were no bullet holes in either his shirt or suit. Handkerchiefs were stuffed between his white shirt and blue jacket to soak up the blood.

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga, a longtime friend and protégé of Mr. Moro, formally identified the body. Mr. Cossiga lifted the blue cloth draped over Mr. Moro's face, nodded to officers, shuddered

and turned away with tears in his eyes.

Mr. Cossiga, his voice choked with sobs, said: "The Red Brigades want to create a state of civil war, but we will win. Democracy will win."

[Premier Giulio Andreotti called his all-Christian Democrat Cabinet

into an emergency 30-minute session five hours after the body was found. It heard a report from Mr. Cossiga, but a spokesman said no statement would be made out of respect for the Moro family's wishes, the Associated Press reported.]

[President Giovanni Leone went on national television to express

Reaction

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, May 9 (NYT)—Throughout Western Europe today, leaders paid homage to Aldo Moro, expressing their horror at his murder, which several considered an attack on the institution of democracy itself. Several called for a common front to fight terrorism and defend democratic governments.

Some, including the governments of the Netherlands and Norway, explicitly supported the stand of the Italian government in having refused to accept the terrorists' conditions or to make compromises to secure the release of the Christian Democratic leader. Despite the sorrow and shock at the murder, there was a general feeling that the very base of democratic government had been at stake.

Legislatures and international organizations, including the European Parliament and conferences of Common Market agricultural ministers and the World Health Organization, interrupted or even suspended their sessions to honor and to mourn Mr. Moro.

The only word from the East so far was a brief dispatch from Tass reporting Mr. Moro's death without comment. Previously, Tass had suggested that the kidnapping was a plot by both leftist and rightist extremists to provoke chaos in Italy, while Italian press reports that the terrorists had been armed by Communist countries were indignantly denied.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rhodesia Backs Ouster of Hove

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 9 (UPI)—Three members of Rhodesia's ruling executive council today rejected the demand of the fourth member, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, that Byron Hove, the dismissed black cabinet minister, be reinstated.

The decision by Prime Minister Ian Smith and Rhodesia-based black leaders Ndabaningi Sithole and Jeremiah Chimureza intensified the crisis in the leadership of Rhodesia's pre-majority-rule interim government.

Bishop Muzorewa's United Afri-

can National Council, which enjoys a large black following, has threatened to pull out of the government unless Mr. Hove is reinstated as black co-minister of justice and law and order.

After more than five hours of talks, a government statement said "the executive council has decided not to reverse its earlier decision that Hove be removed from office. Bishop Muzorewa reserved his position in this regard."

Bishop Muzorewa was not immediately available for comment on his next move.

Mr. Hove was dismissed April 28 for refusing to withdraw statements urging reverse discrimination for black policemen and civil servants — remarks that were bitterly criticized by white officials, including the white minister of justice and law and order, Hilary Squires.

While Mr. Hove argued that the process toward a power transfer, planned for Dec. 31, should involve African advancement, the white officials said his statements went against the "internal" majority-rule agreement provision that the armed forces and civil service remain at a high state of efficiency and politics-free.

Resort Hotel Attacked

JULIASDALE, Rhodesia, May 9 (AP)—Two black guerrillas burst

into the dining room of a luxurious mountain hotel in eastern Rhodesia and opened fire with machine guns, killing two white Rhodesian women and wounding four other guests, including an American, officials said.

One guest at the Mountclaire Hotel, near Juliasdale, was slain as she was eating supper. The second victim, a hotel employee, was killed near the door, according to first reports.

Grenades Fired

While the two gunmen were inside the dining room, other guerrillas fired at least three rocket-propelled grenades at the hotel in the Inyangana Mountains, damaging a water tower, chimney, guest room and the entrance to the casino.

Witnesses said diners dived under tables as the guerrillas raked the elegant dining room with bursts from Communist-made AK-47 automatic rifles.

The hotel is 80 miles east of Salisbury and 20 miles from Mozambique, the back of most guerrilla offensives in the 5½-year war against the white government. Tourist resorts have become prime guerrilla targets in the last year. The insurgents have destroyed one hotel at the Victoria Falls, shelled others there with rockets and mortars and attacked hotels elsewhere.

Tanker's Oil Washes Up On Beaches of Norfolk

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, May 9 (AP)—Oil-covered birds were washed onto the beaches of Norfolk today as oil from a severed Greek tanker brought new pollution hazards to England's east coast.

A seal colony off Great Yarmouth also was threatened by the oil spill from the tanker Eleni V, which broke in two when it collided with the French ore carrier Roseline in the North Sea on Saturday.

Patches of thick black oil now cover 20 miles of coastline from Winterton-on-Sea, Norfolk, to Lowestoft, Suffolk.

A colony of 120 seals lives on the Scroby Sands off the coast, and the females are pregnant. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reported, RSPCA inspectors also reported five dead birds and many more covered in the heavy fuel oil that spilled from the Eleni V's 16,000-ton cargo.

Officials Worried

British officials who played down the pollution dangers over the weekend, began to get more worried today when they learned that the bow section of the severed tanker was leaking more oil.

The British military took charge of the clean-up operation, with Royal Air Force helicopters surveying the scene from the air and the guided missile frigate HMS Active and the minesweeper HMS Sowerby directing the spraying of detergents up and down the coast.

A new danger emerged today when officials discovered that the oil could flow up the River Yare at Great Yarmouth harbor, reaching the huge inland waterway system known as the Norfolk Broads, one of Britain's greatest natural reserves, a spacious complex of lakes, streams and pastures which attracts throngs of summer tourists and is a haven for wildlife. An inflatable barrier was put across the mouth of the river in an attempt to stop any oil entering the system.

2 Reach Top of Everest, Used No Bottled Oxygen

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 9 (Reuters)—Two climbers have succeeded in scaling Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, without the use of bottled oxygen at any stage, according to reports received here today from the expedition's base camp.

Reinhold Messner, 33, of Italy and Peter Habeler, 35, of Austria, reached the 8,848-meter summit at noon yesterday, the report said.

Both men are reported to be in reasonably good health although Mr. Messner, the expedition leader and a professional mountain guide, suffered a frostbitten thumb while taking photographs on the summit. He also suffered from temporary snow-blindness last night.

News of the successful climb was brought by helicopter today. The helicopter had been sent to bring back one of the expedition's Sherpas, Ang Dawa, who was partially paralyzed by a severe attack of altitude sickness.

Mr. Messner's successful assault on Everest makes him the first climber to conquer four peaks of more than 8,000 meters. He climbed all of them without oxygen. Mr. Habeler had previously accompanied Mr. Messner on one of his Himalayan high-altitude expeditions.

With Oxygen

The Nepal Tourism Ministry said that several other members of the expedition were now moving up for an attempt on the summit. A party of three reached the top last Wednesday using oxygen.

Mr. Messner's and Mr. Habeler's settled a long debate over whether man could climb unaided into the rarified air at the top of the world and survive.

by Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing Norkay in 1953, climbers have more than once reached its summit as their oxygen supplies ran out.

The Chinese claimed that three of their mountaineers had reached the summit in 1960 long after consuming the last of their oxygen but this claim was doubted by many mountaineering experts at the time.

In the 1920s, climbers went entirely without oxygen up to 8,200 meters but this is the first ascent in which bottled oxygen was not used at any stage.

Now the organizations that monitor human-rights developments in Chile agree "Things are changing," a source outside the church said, "and as long as things change, there will be life. There is much more freedom of opinion now. You see things in the newspapers you could not imagine would be printed two years ago."

"There is no fear of speaking out, like there was two years ago. People in the street talk freely about economic problems and other problems."

"They (the government officials) are accepting their mistakes and starting to try something new. There is a different way of thinking in the government. It is a process, and the process will probably continue."

The Rev. Christian Precht, the solidarity vicar for Chile's Catholic bishops, said in an interview, "We hope this policy will be strengthened, and we must continue in search of total justice."

The "justice" that the vicariate and other human-rights groups seek falls into three general areas: • Basic human rights. This is the area in which most progress has been achieved, but still unresolved is the disappearance of about 600 persons since Sept. 11, 1973, when

the military overthrew the Marxist government of Salvador Allende.

• Civil rights, including the restoration of political activity, collective bargaining by labor and the right to strike, freedom of assembly and unrestrained freedom of the press.

• A better deal for the unemployed and the lowest wage earners. The administration's critics complain about the "social cost" of the economic program that has reduced inflation from a high of 1,146 per cent during the last year of the past regime to 63.5 per cent in 1977 and a projected 20 per cent in 1978.

Unemployment is about 13 per cent, down from more than 20 per cent a couple of years ago.

In seven weeks there has been a series of official moves in the human and civil rights areas considered important by rights campaigners here.

The first of these, on March 10, was the lifting of a state of siege that had been in effect since the days of near-civil war when the armed forces confronted Allende's armed supporters. The state of siege was replaced by a milder measure called a state of emergency.

Alaska Eskimos Fight to Continue Whaling, Defy Quotas

POINT HOPE, Alaska (NYT)—Eskimo community rituals that have endured for centuries are being disturbed by the white man in this town of 400 on the Arctic coast, but the Eskimos are not giving in lightly.

In dispute is their right to continue hunting the bowhead whale, a dwindling species that environmentalists fear is endangered.

In good years, the whales feed the whole community, with food left over for friends and relatives in other villages of the Arctic slopes. However, the importance of the whale goes beyond nutrition. The whaling traditions, believed to have originated thousands of years ago, are the ties between modern Eskimos and their ancestors.

In recent years, Point Hope whalers have taken and used as many as 12 or 14 of the whales, although last year, because of

poor ice conditions, the villagers killed only two.

Quota Is Met

But when the International Whaling Commission met in Tokyo in December, it voted to limit to the bowhead harvest this year to 12 whales, and the village of Point Hope was given a quota of two. They have met that quota after only three weeks.

"That's not enough, because we feed the whole community," said Dorcas Rock, a 37-year-old Point Hope woman with five children, a part-time job as magistrate and coroner, and, in the springtime, a whaling crew to feed and care for. Her husband Elijah is a whaling captain.

During the season, the captain's family expands to take in the people who participate in the hunt, from the four or five whalers to the older women who sew together seal skins to stretch

over the wooden frames of the whaling boats, from the cooks to the young boys who forsake school to stock the campfire and help with meals. The captain's family is in complete charge for the four to five weeks in April and May that the whalers are camped on the ice.

The captains, "providers" in the Eskimo language, are still leaders in the village, as they have been for centuries, and they are indeed expected to provide for their people.

When the whale is killed by darts — "darning" — and should

fresh meat, food and vegetables available. The job market there is expanding, too, although the people still rely on hunting.

Hunting, fishing and berry-picking account for at least half of the family foods for 70 per cent of the Eskimo population, government studies say. And that is half a year or more of work for the Eskimo family.

Bones of Whales

The people of Point Hope, a village of frame houses that sits on a flat finger of land pointing into the Chukchi Sea, rely on the sea to sustain themselves, a need as old as their history. Even the graveyard, where whale bones, not tombstones, mark the graves, speaks of the Eskimo relationship to the bowhead.

The general store, run as a cooperative, carries most necessities but has fresh meat only rarely. Elmer Frankson, 30, who is

mayor and chairman of the village corporation, says the expense of getting meat to town is just too high.

Caribou has been another staple in the Point Hope diet, but the villagers are now limited by state rules on how many caribou can be taken. The Arctic caribou herd, too, is believed to be declining.

While the Eskimos eat eggs and pancakes and sandwiches and soup regularly, it is traditional Eskimo food that supplies the major proteins in their diet.

Captains from Point Hope and the other eight whaling villages of the Arctic slope have formed the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, which will take their case before the International Whaling Commission next month in London. The Eskimos will be pushing for more research on the bowhead, and probably for a halt to the quota system.

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Aldo Moro, a Quiet Intellectual

Leading Figure in Italian Postwar Politics

ROME, May 9 (Reuters)—Aldo Moro, a quiet intellectual with infinite patience and tenacity, was one of the leading figures of postwar Italian politics.

As the architect of center-left coalitions which provided dozens of governments since 1963, he was five times premier of his country.

He was instrumental in two key events in Italy's political history.

First in 1963, he brought the Socialist party into the government. His last achievement was helping to forge a pact with the Communist party, which in January gave its parliamentary support to enable Mr. Moro's Christian Democratic party to form a minority government.

Mr. Moro was president of the Christian Democratic party.

In one of his five terms as premier, he established a record by heading the longest postwar government — 829 days from 1966 to 1968 — in a country where administrations last an average of less than a year.

It was his distinguished career as a politician and statesman — he also served as minister of justice, education and of foreign affairs in various governments — that marked him out as a target for the Red Brigades. He also was a devout Roman Catholic who attended mass every morning.

Mr. Moro had a reputation as a slow, patient and thoughtful negotiator with long-range political vision. His manner was aloof and reserved.

He invariably shied away from quick decisions.

Obscure, Noncommittal

His statements were often so obscure and noncommittal that experienced analysts of his complex speeches became known as "Moroologists."

When Mr. Moro wanted to be decisive, however, he acted firmly and unequivocally.

In 1963 Mr. Moro formed the first government to include Socialists since 1948.

In the last two years, Mr. Moro moved slowly toward repeating this exercise with the Communists.

A tall, sallow man, Mr. Moro was once easily identified by a streak of silver running through his

black hair. But in his final years, most of his hair turned gray.

Aldo Moro was born on Sep. 23, 1916, in Lecce, near Bari on the southeastern coast of Italy. The son of a schoolteacher, he quickly established himself as a brilliant student and a young politician with a promising future. He was elected president of the Federation of Italian Catholic Undergraduates and later of the Movement of Catholic Graduates.

University Lecturer

When Mr. Moro was 24, he was appointed a law lecturer at Bari University.

He joined the Christian Democratic party in 1944, a year after the fall of Fascism in Italy, and was elected to Parliament from Bari four years later.

Only seven years after becoming a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Moro was elected floor leader of the Christian Democratic party.

He was named justice minister in 1955, education minister in 1957 and given the key role or party secretary in 1959.



Aldo Moro

He held this position until 1963, when he became premier after negotiating Italy's first center-left coalition government.

Mr. Moro insisted on continuing his part-time job of lecturing at Rome University or law and penal procedure while premier.

He leaves his wife, Eleonora, a former schoolteacher, and four children.

Moro Assassinated, Body Is Found

(Continued from Page 1)

About 7:40 a.m. the body was found shortly after 2 p.m. Police said the car had been stolen.

The gruesome end to world terrorism's most brazen kidnapping came 54 days after the urban guerrillas grabbed Mr. Moro March 16 as he drove to a Parliament debate on a new Italian government whose formation he had personally engineered and which included the Communists for the first time in 30 years.

Mr. Moro's five bodyguards were killed in the abduction. The kidnappers had demanded that the government free jailed terrorist comrades from prison in exchange for Moro's life.

The government adamantly refused to negotiate with the kid-

nappers and last Friday a final communique announced that Mr. Moro would be killed. His body was found only one day after his final, handwritten letter bade his wife farewell.

"Dear Norina, They have told me they are going to kill me tomorrow. I kiss you for the last time. Kiss the children for me."

Shortly before the police removed Mr. Moro's body for an autopsy, a priest bowed his way through the crowd and performed the church's last rites.

Later, Mrs. Moro and the four Moro children went to the morgue at Rome University, where they were joined by other family members and aides of the slain statesman. With tears streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Moro knelt by her husband's body and caressed the sheet covering it. She left the room in silence, making the sign of the cross, the Associated Press reported.

For the last 15 years Mr. Moro had been a guiding force of Italian political life. He had served five times as premier and five times as foreign minister since 1963 and was so far the only candidate mentioned to succeed President Giovanni Leone when Parliament elects a new chief of state next December.

In a show of solidarity, about 15,000 Communist students waving red hammer-and-sickle flags paraded from Piazza Venezia to the Colosseum for a rally protesting the killing.

"Either we go to the rally for Moro or we go to the funeral of democracy," one Communist youth said.

Elsewhere, the city fell into an eerie quiet.

Hundreds of Romans crowded into churches to pray for Mr. Moro and his family. The newscaster on Italy's state radio wept as he read the news. Motorists pulled their cars to the side of the road and abandoned them to rush into cafes to hear newscasts. Many sobbed openly on the street.

News of Mr. Moro's death

3 Killed in Protests By Moslems in Iran

TEHRAN, May 9 (AP)—Police and pro-government groups clashed with religious dissidents in several Iranian cities yesterday and today, causing at least three reported deaths in the northwestern city of Tabriz and scores of injuries.

The protesters, orthodox Moslems, oppose government liberalization of Iran's traditional Islamic society.

Anti-government protesters also were reported to have smashed windows, burned cars and attacked movie theaters, banks and other establishments.

Japanese Boat Seized By U.S. in Pacific

HONOLULU, May 9 (AP)—The Coast Guard has seized a Japanese fishing boat near Kure Atoll for allegedly fishing within the 200-mile U.S. fishery conservation zone without a permit, officials said.

The Koshin Maru No. 21 was sighted by a Coast Guard patrol plane Thursday north of the Hawaiian Islands and was directed in a message dropped from the aircraft to proceed to Midway Island, where it was boarded, a Coast Guard spokesman said yesterday.

Samuel Trask Dana

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 9 (AP)—Samuel Trask Dana, 95, first dean of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, died yesterday in Alexandria, Va.

Raymond Rubicam

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., May 9 (AP)—Raymond Rubicam, 85, co-founder and a former chief executive officer of Young & Rubicam advertising agency, died yesterday.

A Practical Guide to U.S. Taxation of Overseas Americans

Recommended by Business Week. Covers both new rules and old rules. Only full-length guide (311 pages) to tax problems facing Americans abroad. By Harvard-trained lawyer T. E. Johnson.

\$26.50 (tax deductible). Add \$2 for air mail outside Europe. By check to Rafterman Ltd., 9 Basinghall St., London EC2, England.

NATO Ends War Games

LISBON, May 9 (Reuters)—Six NATO countries today ended a weeklong air and sea exercise, involving 11,000 men designed to test the defense of the approaches to the Strait of Gibraltar.

Geisel Is Said To Refuse Trip

BRASILIA, May 9 (AP)—President Ernesto Geisel apparently has declined an invitation from President Carter to visit the United States.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the invitation was turned down. A presidential spokesman, however, said that he could not confirm officially that Mr. Geisel had declined it.

If Mr. Geisel had refused, his spokesman said, it would not be for personal or political reasons, but because of other obligations between now and the end of his term in March.

After Reports of Pullout

Role of French in Tyre Unclear

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 9 (IHT)—Published reports that French United Nations troops plan to pull out of Tyre in south Lebanon prompted an outcry in Paris newspapers today accompanied by speculation in Jerusalem that Israeli forces would stay in their remaining military positions in Lebanon.

Denials that the French contingent had been ordered to evacuate the southern port came from a UN spokesman in Beirut and from French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, who said here that planned French "redeployment" did not include the abandonment of the Tyre barracks which served as French headquarters until clashes took place.

However, newspapers citing French diplomatic sources said that the UN had ordered the 1,300-man French force, the largest national contingent in the UN Truce Monitoring Mission, to new positions farther south to avoid clashes with Palestinian or Lebanese guerrillas infiltrating toward Israel.

Other reports here said the UN high command had ordered the French battalion, which has had several encounters with Palestinian guerrillas, to exchange fire with guerrillas, so that any French forces left in Tyre would be only "administrative."

Israeli sources said that any further Israeli pullbacks in south Lebanon would be dependent, at least in their timing, on decisions about the use of the French contingent.

A military source said any retreat by UN forces "would be a blow to the UN's credibility as a deterrent... and an open invitation to increased guerrilla activity."

He said the peace-keeping troops were losing a war of nerves with the Palestinians.

Israel, currently holding a strip of Lebanon six miles deep across the 64-mile border, has said it will withdraw only when UN troops now 4,000 and soon to be increased to 6,000 — can keep the guerrillas from the frontier.

Meanwhile French newspapers criticized the UN and the French government for the reported plan to move the French troops away from their initial positions around Tyre and along the Litani River, where they attempted to stop guerrillas moving along the coastal roads. Mr. de Guiringaud said he hoped the new deployment would "place the French troops in less difficult situations."

Ignoring UN statements that no French abandonment of Tyre is envisaged, French commentators said French troops were being forced into a humiliating retreat in the face of Palestinian guerrillas.

Le Monde said that the planned redeployment would hurt French credibility and France's position as a permanent member of the UN Security Council unless the French contingent's role is defined clearly.

Other newspapers quoted French paratroopers in south Lebanon bitterly criticizing the UN's lack of determination in carrying out its mandate, and complaining that French casualties had been incurred "for nothing" since the UN apparently was undecided about whether it really wanted to check guerrilla infiltrations.

French commentators also said President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was engaging the French army in overseas ventures without due reflection about the possible complications.

Norwegians Fire Back

BEIRUT, May 9 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas opened fire today on Norwegian troops, who fired back for the first time and killed a guerrilla. UN sources here reported.

A Norwegian soldier was wounded slightly in the leg during the fighting in Kautaba, a hillside village in southeastern Lebanon that.

"The guerrillas opened fire with a mortar on the UN position this afternoon. The troops took it for awhile and then decided to go after them," a Norwegian officer in Beirut said. The Palestinian manning the mortar was killed by a rocket-propelled grenade and two Palestinians were wounded, the source said.

Plane Sales To Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

be sold to Israel, can carry nuclear bombs. But he said that all the special wiring, computers and attachments required for the nuclear weapons would be removed from the planes to be sold to Israel.

The Washington Post reported this morning that the administration is prepared to sell Israel 20 additional F-15s in the mid-1980s, bringing the total in its air force to 60, the same number President Carter proposes to sell to Saudi Arabia.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said another element he demands in any compromise is an assurance that Saudi Arabia will not add to its fleet of jets with purchases from France if Congress agrees to sell the 60 F-15s the administration has proposed.

President Carter wants to sell 60 sophisticated F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia, 75 F-16s and 15 F-15s to Israel and 50 less sophisticated F-5Es to Egypt.

Congress has 30 days, until May 28, to reject any or all of the sales by a resolution that must be approved by both the House and the Senate.

The planes are to be delivered by the end of 1983 and administration aides began signaling congressmen through newspaper interviews last week that the only compromise Mr. Carter was willing to make, if necessary, is to sell Israel more planes after that.

Members of the Senate committee had suggested before today's meeting with Mr. Vance that they were likely to approve rejection resolutions against the entire sale.

But Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has said several times that he is confident the full Senate would reject those resolutions, providing congressional approval for the sale.

U.S. Unit Kills Curb on Credit To South Africa

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today rejected an effort to cut off Export-Import Bank credit to South Africa.

The panel, after turning down the South Africa amendment, approved a bill increasing the bank's lending authority by 60 percent and expanding the president's authority to determine what nations are eligible for credit.

It requires him to consider not only the U.S. national interest but the recipient country's stand on human rights, emigration, nuclear proliferation, environmental protection and other factors.

The bank provides direct loans, guarantees, and insurance to finance the sale of U.S. exports abroad.

The bill expands the bank's credit authority, now \$25 billion, to \$40 billion and extends its charter five years, until Sept. 30, 1983.

Similar legislation is pending in the House. But the House Banking Committee attached an amendment that cuts off credit to South Africa until President Carter determines that South Africa has made progress in eliminating apartheid.

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high command had ordered the French battalion, which has had several encounters with Palestinian guerrillas, to exchange fire with guerrillas, so that any French forces left in Tyre would be only "administrative."

Israeli sources said that any further Israeli pullbacks in south Lebanon would be dependent, at least in their timing, on decisions about the use of the French contingent.

A military source said any retreat by UN forces "would be a blow to the UN's credibility as a deterrent... and an open invitation to increased guerrilla activity."

He said the peace-keeping troops were losing a war of nerves with the Palestinians.

Israel, currently holding a strip of Lebanon six miles deep across the 64-mile border, has said it will withdraw only when UN troops now 4,000 and soon to be increased to 6,000 — can keep the guerrillas from the frontier.

Meanwhile French newspapers criticized the UN and the French government for the reported plan to move the French troops away from their initial positions around Tyre and along the Litani River, where they attempted to stop guerrillas moving along the coastal roads. Mr. de Guiringaud said he hoped the new deployment would "place the French troops in less difficult situations."

Ignoring UN statements that no French abandonment of Tyre is envisaged, French commentators said French troops were being forced into a humiliating retreat in the face of Palestinian guerrillas.

Le Monde said that the planned redeployment would hurt French credibility and France's position as a permanent member of the UN Security Council unless the French contingent's role is defined clearly.

Other newspapers quoted French paratroopers in south Lebanon bitterly criticizing the UN's lack of determination in carrying out its mandate, and complaining that French casualties had been incurred "for nothing" since the UN apparently was undecided about whether it really wanted to check guerrilla infiltrations.

French commentators also said President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was engaging the French army in overseas ventures without due reflection about the possible complications.

Norwegians Fire Back

BEIRUT, May 9 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas opened fire today on Norwegian troops, who fired back for the first time and killed a guerrilla. UN sources here reported.

A Norwegian soldier was wounded slightly in the leg during the fighting in Kautaba, a hillside village in southeastern Lebanon that.

"The guerrillas opened fire with a mortar on the UN position this afternoon. The troops took it for awhile and then decided to go after them," a Norwegian officer in Beirut said. The Palestinian manning the mortar was killed by a rocket-propelled grenade and two Palestinians were wounded, the source said.

Plane Sales To Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

be sold to Israel, can carry nuclear bombs. But he said that all the special wiring, computers and attachments required for the nuclear weapons would be removed from the planes to be sold to Israel.

The Washington Post reported this morning that the administration is prepared to sell Israel 20 additional F-15s in the mid-1980s, bringing the total in its air force to 60, the same number President Carter proposes to sell to Saudi Arabia.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said another element he demands in any compromise is an assurance that Saudi Arabia will not add to its fleet of jets with purchases from France if Congress agrees to sell the 60 F-15s the administration has proposed.

President Carter wants to sell 60 sophisticated F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia, 75 F-16s and 15 F-15s to Israel and 50 less sophisticated F-5Es to Egypt.

Congress has 30 days, until May 28, to reject any or all of the sales by a resolution that must be approved by both the House and the Senate.

The planes are to be delivered by the end of 1983 and administration aides began signaling congressmen through newspaper interviews last week that the only compromise Mr. Carter was willing to make, if necessary, is to sell Israel more planes after that.

Members of the Senate committee had suggested before today's meeting with Mr. Vance that they were likely to approve rejection resolutions against the entire sale.

But Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd has said several times that he is confident the full Senate would reject those resolutions, providing congressional approval for the sale.

U.S. Unit Kills Curb on Credit To South Africa

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today rejected an effort to cut off Export-Import Bank credit to South Africa.

The panel, after turning down the South Africa amendment, approved a bill increasing the bank's lending authority by 60 percent and expanding the president's authority to determine what nations are eligible for credit.

It requires him to consider not only the U.S. national interest but the recipient country's stand on human rights, emigration, nuclear proliferation, environmental protection and other factors.

The bank provides direct loans, guarantees, and insurance to finance the sale of U.S. exports abroad.

The bill expands the bank's credit authority, now \$25 billion, to \$40 billion and extends its charter five years, until Sept. 30, 1983.

Similar legislation is pending in the House. But the House Banking Committee attached an amendment that cuts off credit to South Africa until President Carter determines that South Africa has made progress in eliminating apartheid.

NATO Ends War Games

LISBON, May 9 (Reuters)—Six NATO countries today ended a weeklong air and sea exercise, involving 11,000 men designed to test the defense of the approaches to the Strait of Gibraltar.

Geisel Is Said To Refuse Trip

BRASILIA, May 9 (AP)—President Ernesto Geisel apparently has declined an invitation from President Carter to visit the United States.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the invitation was turned down. A presidential spokesman, however, said that he could not confirm officially that Mr. Geisel had declined it.

If Mr. Geisel had refused, his spokesman said, it would not be for personal or political reasons, but because of other obligations between now and the end of his term in March.

European Leaders Express Horror

(Continued from Page 1)

But Spanish and French Communists denounced the killing, in terms reflecting the differing positions of their parties.

The Spanish Communist party said that it was a "crime against Italian democracy and democracy in all of Europe," hinting that the assassination was a reprisal against Mr. Moro's role in bringing the Italian Communist party closer to a government role. "It only serves the most obscure forces of reaction and imperialism," the Spanish Communists said, a phrase they sometimes

use in reference to the East as well as the West.

The French Communist leader, Georges Marchais, in a telegram to Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, deplored the murder and said that it only served "the worst reactionaries," an unambiguous attack on the right in the French lexicon. Mr. Marchais sent his condolences, in the following order, to "the Communists, the democratic forces, and all the Italian people."

Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, said that the ordeal "touched all democracies through Italy," and declared that "our common duty is to defend the security and liberty of citizens without repose or concession."

The president of the French Assembly, Jacques Chaban Delmas, addressed Pietro Ingrao, his Italian counterpart, who is a Communist, in a gesture of parliamentary solidarity.

The West German government issued an official statement saying that "the murder of this important politician who has served the Italian republic must be taken as a call to all governments for even closer cooperation in the struggle against international terrorism."

West German police experts have been in Rome trying to help track the terrorists. But diplomats with close knowledge of the Italian

capital pointed out privately that for a generation, the Christian Democratic rulers had been preparing to fend off an expected coup d'état from the Italian Communist party and, therefore, have been severely handicapped and disorganized in trying to deal with extremists now that the Communists support the government.

A French diplomat, who flew to Paris from Rome shortly after the news of the killing, said that people in the Italian capital were "scared" of an agitated reaction and that there was a feeling that "if there were a Mussolini in the drawer, he'd be popping out soon."

Widespread Concern

While officials did not say so publicly, and it was too early for press reaction, there seemed to be fairly widespread concern in government quarters for the effects that the murder might have on the stability of the Italian state.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan, in a message to Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, declared his government's "determination to do everything possible, in cooperation with your government and other democratic governments, to protect the rights of individuals and foundations of democratic institutions from the threat posed by terrorism violence."

In Austria, Vice-Chancellor Hannes Androsch spoke in the absence of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, calling the murder "a tragic evidence for the need to do everything possible to fight terrorism, especially by way of prevention." He said that it was essential to deal with "the causes" as well as the "effects" of terrorism, without making clear his meaning.

Calling the assassination "an insidious attack on democracy," Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans said that the objective was "to sow the seeds of chaos through terror." He said that the best way to honor Mr. Moro's memory was for "all true democrats in this tragic hour to form a front to defend human values and our institutions."

Detestable Act

Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli called the killing a "detestable act of terrorism" and expressed "respect for the difficult decision which the Italian government had to take."

Politicians, union leaders and business leaders everywhere spoke of their loathing of the crime and their sense of need for greater common efforts to suppress terrorism. Many of them stressed the feeling that the democracies of Europe constituted a joint target for the violent activists and, more or less subtly, offered support to Italy to rebuff any attempt to turn consternation at the crime into a political or forceful upheaval.

U.S. Approves Air-Fare Cuts

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—The Civil Aeronautics Board granted U.S. domestic airlines permission yesterday to cut first-class fares throughout the country to 130 percent of normal coach fares.

Starting date for the new fares, which had been requested by all the scheduled lines, will be May 19. The reductions will be as much as 20 percent of present fare levels.

To illustrate the effect of the new ruling, the CAB said the one-way first-class fare between New York and Los Angeles would drop to \$286 from \$359. The fare will go to \$114 from \$136 between New York and Chicago, and it will drop to \$49 from \$57 between New York and Boston.

Vorster Probing 'Image' Funds

CAPE TOWN, May 9 (NYT)—Prime Minister John Vorster announced last night that he had appointed a special investigator to review the secret funds used by his government to try to create a favorable image of South Africa abroad.

He pledged that if any diversion of the funds to personal gain was uncovered the person or persons involved would be prosecuted.

Controversy continued in Parliament and the press over the secret funds and allegations of financial irregularities by senior officials.

The controversy has led to early retirement for two senior Department of Information officials and has prompted demands for the resignation of Information Minister Cornelius Mulder.

In his statement, Mr. Vorster took responsibility for the secret funds, saying that they had been necessary "to withstand the subversions of this country's good image and stability" from abroad.

Japanese Boat Seized By U.S. in Pacific

HONOLULU, May 9 (AP)—The Coast Guard has seized a Japanese fishing boat near Kure Atoll for allegedly fishing within the 200-mile U.S. fishery conservation zone without a permit, officials said.

The Koshin Maru No. 21 was sighted by a Coast Guard patrol plane Thursday north of the Hawaiian Islands and was directed in a message dropped from the aircraft to proceed to Midway Island, where it was boarded, a Coast Guard spokesman said yesterday.

Samuel Trask Dana

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 9 (AP)—Samuel Trask Dana, 95, first dean of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, died yesterday in Alexandria, Va.

Raymond Rubicam

Move Away From Nuclear Power Applauded

California's Brown Bets 'Energy Bonanza' Is Coming

By Lisa Cannon

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (WP)—Wind, wood chips, the sun and garbage have replaced the atom as the symbols of the energy future in California, where Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. is gambling that what he calls "an energy bonanza" is just around the corner.

In this gamble that involves the economic well-being and life-style of 22 million Californians, there is no consensus, no mutual trust or understanding and little common ground.

Mr. Brown and his supporters see the turnaway from nuclear power epitomized by the Legislature's recent rejection of the San Diego nuclear power plant as prudent and overdue. The governor predicts that there will be an "energy glut" in California as the state develops its resources in geothermal steam and solar power as well as such ideas as a "cogeneration" plant that would use refuse and garbage to make steam and electricity.

On the other side, many industry spokesmen and public figures agree with the view expressed recently by California Attorney General Evelle Younger that without San Diego's "lights will go out" in California in five to eight years.

tion between himself and President Carter on the nuclear issue as a condition to a possible presidential challenge in 1980. This is the reason cited by most of Mr. Brown's critics to explain his actions.

Such critics as former Democratic Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti say that Mr. Brown's opposition to any nuclear development is based on his desire to carry a "pure anti-nuclear banner" and win the support of such environmental groups as the Clamshell Alliance in the New Hampshire presidential primary in 1980.

'Down Payment'

Alan Pasternak, the only Energy Commission member who favored San Diego, says, "The \$100 million that has been spent on the abandoned San Diego plant can best be regarded as a down payment on the New Hampshire primary that will never face an audit from the Federal Election Commission."

What makes Mr. Brown's critics especially suspicious is the absolute certainty with which the governor and his chief deputies express their belief that an energy glut is just around the corner.

"I don't personally think there's any chance at all of an energy shortage in the 1980s," says Tom Quinn, chairman of the state Air Resources Board. Mr. Quinn has been a tough and resolute enforcer of air-quality standards, but he is now confidently predicting that

coal plants can be built in the smogless Southern California desert without hurting air quality.

low academic, and as a fellow Democrat through the administration of five presidents," said Sen. Moynihan in a speech that was generally critical of the administration's foreign policies.

Brzezinski Called Biased Toward Jews

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT)—Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., charged yesterday that Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, had "singled out American Jews as an impediment" to the Carter administration's policies.

In an emotional dinner speech marking Israel's 30th birthday and before about 800 members of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, as well as government officials and congressmen, Sen. Weicker said: "We know from history that time and time again, when national leaders ran into difficulties, they found it convenient to blame their problems on the Jews. And we know what were the results. If there is a meaningful distinction between these historical proclivities, and the signals which Brzezinski is sending today, I don't know what it is. I can tell you if I

were president, and I had a national security adviser who singled out American Jews as an impediment to my policies, I would have his resignation before sundown, and his reputation for breakfast."

Jerrold Schecter, a spokesman for Mr. Brzezinski, said: "These kind of false, inflammatory statements are unworthy of comment and are counterproductive for serious discussion of the Mideast problem."

Integrity Sworn

Mr. Schecter noted that Mr. Brzezinski recently said that the United States commitment to Israel was "unshakable" and "deeply engraved in the fabric of our own society."

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, who followed Sen. Weicker, inserted several last-minute remarks supporting Mr. Brzezinski.

"I have known Zbigniew Brzezinski as a personal friend, as a fel-

low academic, and as a fellow Democrat through the administration of five presidents," said Sen. Moynihan in a speech that was generally critical of the administration's foreign policies.

"His integrity in these matters is as perfect as that of the President and the secretary of state."

[Amid a mixture of boos and applause, presidential adviser Robert Lipshutz, in an unscheduled appearance, denounced Sen. Weicker's allegations, declaring he was "dead wrong." Associated Press reported.]

[Mr. Lipshutz, who was at the head table, rose and said that "the senator is unworthy of his audience, and he knows it and you know it. Any attempt to prey upon the emotions of the Jewish people is a disservice to the United States, to the state of Israel and to the cause of peace," Mr. Lipshutz declared.]



GREAT FUN—Chip Carter, 27, the President's son, and his wife, Caron, fondling koala bears during a visit to the Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary in Australia. Chip, whose name is James Earl Carter Jr., said of his job as his father's goodwill ambassador, "It's not often a farm boy from south Georgia gets the opportunity to travel the world. I don't relish the fact that I have to travel with security men and it invades my privacy—but I think it's worth it."

Thinks He Knew of Plans for the Burglary

Aide Disputes Nixon Watergate Stance

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, May 9—A former White House aide who had a close-up view of Richard Nixon as president said yesterday he believed that Mr. Nixon knew in advance of plans for the Watergate break-in at Democratic party headquarters.

The assertion was made by Alexander Butterfield, who first disclosed that Mr. Nixon had a secret taping system for White House telephones and offices. Mr. Butterfield, now a business executive in Burlingame, Calif., drew an unusually harsh portrait of Mr. Nixon as president in a letter that is now being circulated around the nation.

Mr. Nixon wrote in his "Memoirs," published last week, that he was surprised to hear of the Watergate burglary and the arrest of one burglar who was employed by the Committee for Re-election of the President in 1972. Mr. Nixon said he dismissed it as a preposterous prank.

But Mr. Butterfield said in his letter—and reaffirmed in a telephone interview yesterday—that he felt that Mr. Nixon surely knew of the Watergate break-in before he went.

Authority Stressed

"Under no circumstances—under absolutely no circumstances—would Mr. Nixon's people on the White House staff or at the Committee to Re-elect the President undertake any action, much less one of the magnitude of a break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters, without the clear and expressed approval (direction, actually) of the president," Mr. Butterfield wrote in the letter.

"I'm amazed at how many Americans don't yet understand the extent to which Richard Nixon was in charge at the White House and monitored and supervised every operation, every activity, every program and every plan," he added.

"It's hard for me to comprehend how some people... can still believe his aides, 'unbridled,' got him into trouble. That's such a fable!" he wrote.

Mr. Butterfield, a retired Air Force colonel, also gave an intimate glimpse of Mr. Nixon as president in his letter. The letter was addressed last spring to Dr. David Marcus, a Palm Springs, Calif., dentist who is writing a book about Watergate.

Sent to 'Enemies'

Dr. Marcus recently sent copies of the May 25, 1977, letter to several hundred persons who were on the White House "enemies list." One of those copies was obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

While Mr. Nixon was a hard-working president with a vision of great accomplishments for the nation, he was flawed by personal ambition and a relentless effort to put down his adversaries, Mr. Butterfield wrote.

"I saw Richard Nixon up close 20 times a day and can vouch for the fact that he never really relaxed," he wrote.

"He was never humble. He could be observed on almost an hourly basis violating that key precept of elective office: Put the public trust above personal ambition."

"And of course along with that 'King Richard—Ruler of the Free World—I'll show those bastards' complex was an unmistakable arrogance," Mr. Butterfield added.

"It seemed whenever he spoke to cordially in the Oval Office, staff aides or guests, he orally abused upon that person's departure... and usually with vehemence," he added.

Los Angeles Times

Kennecott Corp. Townspeople Resist Bids to Move Them Out

LARK, Utah, May 9 (AP)—Kennecott Copper Corp. announced yesterday that it would give Lark residents another year to move out of the doomed company-owned town, accept a relocation allowance of up to \$1,500 and an offer to buy their homes at 20 per cent above appraised value.

But Hilda Grabner, an 81-year-old widow who carried the town's plight to Kennecott's stockholders' meeting in New York last week, said the offer was "terrible."

"I disagree with it totally. It's not up to the expectations of the townspeople," she said after a meeting with company representatives. Robert Pratt, president of Kennecott's Utah Copper Division, made the proposal at a closed meeting with Mrs. Grabner and other town representatives. A six-member town committee presented no counterproposal, saying it wanted to discuss the offer with other residents first.

Ten days before Christmas, Kennecott announced that it was tearing down the town to make way for the expansion of its open-pit mine, the largest in the world. The company said it wanted to get out of the business of running towns.

Residents originally were given until this Aug. 31 to vacate. Yesterday's announcement moved the date to Aug. 31, 1979, and offered residents \$1,000 to leave by then. A \$500 bonus would be given if they move out by the original deadline.

The hilly town of mostly frame buildings has 107 families. Fifty-four own their own homes and 53 rent units acquired by the company last December, the firm said.

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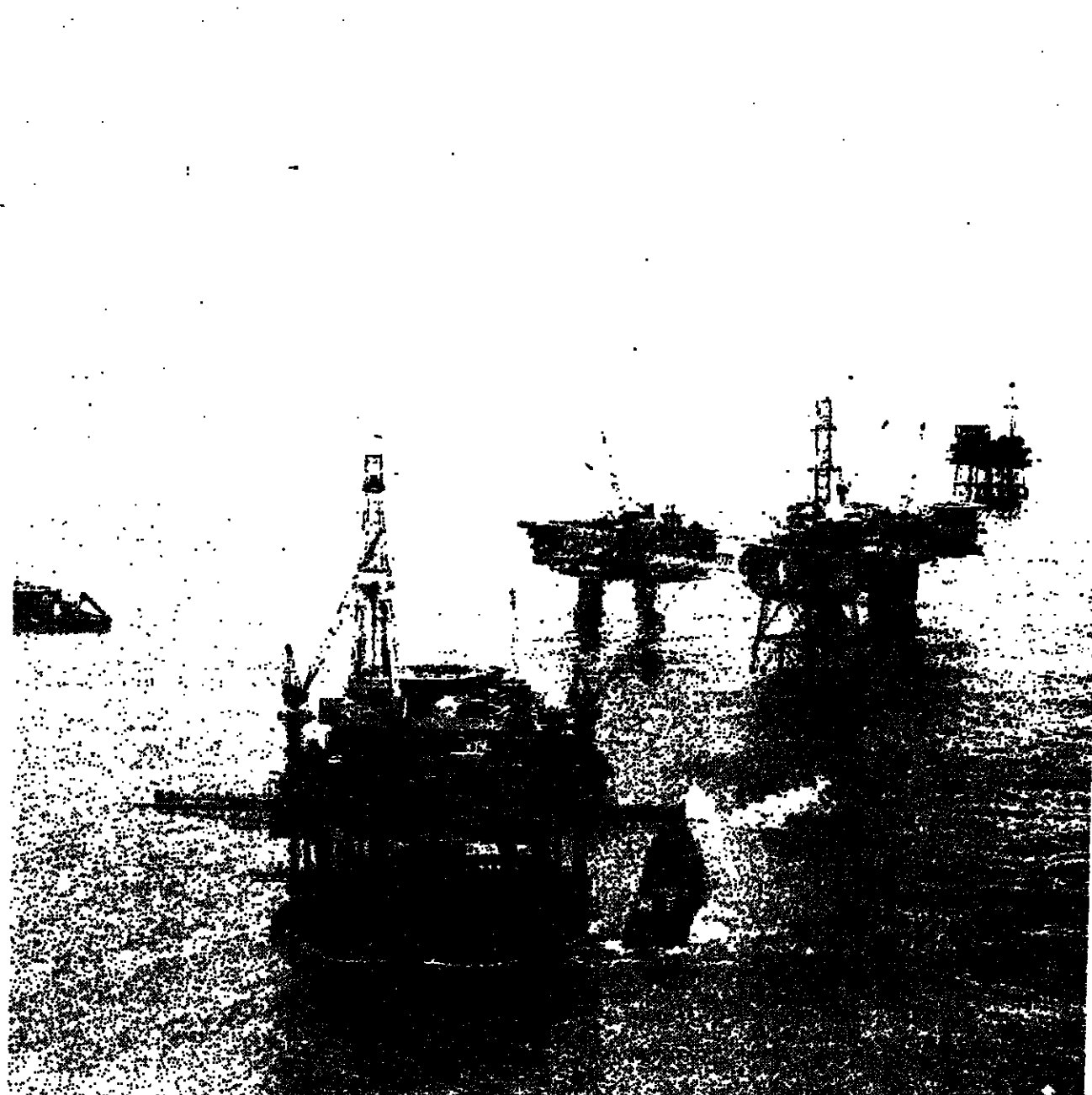
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Fears Military Use

U.S. Bars China Request For Scientific Equipment

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—The Carter administration has rejected an application by a Michigan company to sell China airborne scanning equipment to detect mineral deposits and future earthquakes. The decision was taken on security grounds while a high-level Chinese scientific team was in Ann Arbor following a State Department-approved 16-week training course in using the equipment.

The decision, made last week, was conveyed to the Ann Arbor company, Daedalus Enterprises, Alan Parker, president of the firm, said yesterday in a telephone interview that the company believed that the decision was unfair and that it would appeal the case.

The money involved was \$2.8 million, but the decision was potentially embarrassing because of the planned visit to Peking later this month by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. The case underscores the administration's continuing problem in trying to encourage more trade with China, while adhering to guidelines barring sales of materials with possible military uses.

Advanced Equipment

The Chinese lately have shown strong interest in purchasing from the United States advanced equipment for use in geological work, but because much of that equipment could have possible military applications, it has been difficult for U.S. companies to complete sales. Christopher Phillips, president of the National Council for United States-China Trade, said in an interview yesterday.

Mr. Parker said that his company had been in touch with Chinese authorities since 1972 about the possible sale of equipment to them.

Officials Deny Conspiracy in Chicago 7 Case

CHICAGO, May 9 (UPI)—The judge and the prosecutor in the "Chicago Seven" trial have denied allegations that they collaborated to hold the defendants in contempt of court.

"What an absurdity," U.S. District Court Judge Julius Hoffman said yesterday. "I never have any ex parte conversations with lawyers in a case."

William Kunstler, chief defense attorney in the decade-old case, said Sunday that the case would be reopened because of newly discovered FBI documents indicating that Judge Hoffman conspired with the prosecution to inhibit a fair trial.

The documents "prove that the prosecutor and the judge were working together to destroy the defendants, their lawyers and their supporters," Mr. Kunstler said. "This violates the idea of judicial impartiality."

Thomas Foran, who was U.S. attorney during the 1969-70 trial, said that Mr. Kunstler's charges were "flat out untrue. There was no conceivable reason to do it."

Misuse of Funds Is Admitted by Priest in U.S.

BALTIMORE, May 9 (UPI)—The Rev. Guido John Carcich, the former chief fund-raiser for the Palatine Fathers, pleaded guilty today to one count of "fraudulent intent" to misappropriate funds raised by the Catholic priests.

He was sentenced to 18 months of supervised probation and was ordered to work for one year as a counselor in the Maryland correctional system.

Father Carcich streamlined mail-order fund raising to a fine art in the name of overseas charities. But an audit ordered by the Baltimore Roman Catholic archdiocese showed that of \$20 million raised in an 18-month period ending in December, 1975, less than 3 per cent was sent overseas.

Much of the money was invested in land and tourist facilities in Maryland and Florida, and \$24,000 of it was loaned to suspended Gov. Marvin Mandel so he could divorce his first wife, Barbara, and pay medical bills incurred by his second wife, Jeanne.

Tornado Hits Atlanta

ATLANTA, May 9 (UPI)—A tornado struck two apartment buildings and a business district in suburban Forest Park last night, injuring at least 17 persons.

although negotiations became serious only last year.

The equipment involves infrared geological scanning devices that are mounted on aircraft to detect heat, light and moisture impulses from the ground. The signals are transmitted to highly advanced magnetic tape recorders aboard the aircraft and are eventually fed into a computer to make a geological image.

Inter-Agency Panels

Under current export regulations, equipment with possible military application must receive validated licenses from the Commerce Department and routinely, such requests for licenses are studied not only by Commerce but also by a series of inter-agency panels involving the State Department, the Defense Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and others. Decisions are taken by consensus, with any disagreements forwarded to higher-level panels for action.

Mr. Parker said that he understood that the Defense Department was particularly concerned about the inclusion in the proposed sale of highly-advanced tape recorders that it feared could be used to monitor U.S. military communications.

But he said that he was personally convinced that the Chinese were serious about using the equipment for the stated purpose — for geological exploration.

Carter administration officials, while acknowledging privately that the transaction was denied, declined official comment.

Students, Police Clash in Seoul

SEOUL, May 9 (UPI)—Police broke up a demonstration yesterday of about 1,000 students protesting the Constitution keeping President Park Chung Hee in power.

Witnesses said that the students at state-run Seoul National University hurled rocks at the 300-man police contingent and that at least one policeman was injured in the hour-long clash. Ten students reportedly were arrested.

The witnesses said that the protest rally started after three students distributed mimeographed statements demanding the repeal of the Constitution and the release of political prisoners. The students later scheduled a one-week campus strike to start May 19.

Defeats Janata in Uttar Pradesh

NEW DELHI, May 9 (Reuters)—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party today scored its first parliamentary victory in northern India, where only a year ago she suffered a crushing defeat in general elections.

The Congress party candidate, Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai, defeated the ruling Janata party nominee, Ram Bahadur Yadav, by 35,385 votes in Azamgarh, a backward constituency in Uttar Pradesh state. Mrs. Kidwai, party president in the state, won 131,329 votes and Mr. Yadav 95,944.

Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party also humiliated the Janata by winning two state assembly by-elections in Azamgarh district last night. Last February, it captured power in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states in assembly elections.

Mrs. Gandhi's party lost last year's national elections mainly because of her unpopular program of forced sterilizations and a harsh 21-month emergency rule that ended with her ouster.

The official faction of the Congress party, which split into two last January with Mrs. Gandhi heading the offshoot wing, was also badly mauled in the Azamgarh by-elections.

According to former Agent's Book

CIA Reportedly Supported Overthrow of Nkrumah

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—The CIA advised and supported a group of dissident army officers who overthrew the regime of President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana in February, 1966, first-hand intelligence sources said yesterday.

The agency's role in the coup d'etat was carried out without prior approval from the high-level inter-agency group in Washington that monitors CIA clandestine activities, these sources said. That group, known in 1966 as the 303 Committee, had specifically rejected a previous CIA request seeking authority to plot against Nkrumah, who had angered the United States by maintaining close ties to the Soviet Union and China.

There was no immediate comment from the CIA.

Although the CIA has often been investigated in the 12 years since Nkrumah was overthrown, there has never been any public disclosure of an agency role in the coup until now.

At one stage before the over-



Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo (left) hailed by the crowd after ceremonies in San Jose.

Fulfilling Campaign Pledge

New Costa Rican President Bars Vesco

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 9 (AP)—President Rodrigo Carazo fulfilled a major campaign promise following his inauguration yesterday and barred fugitive U.S. financier Robert Vesco from returning to Costa Rica.

Mr. Vesco, wanted in the United States on charges of embezzling \$224 million, left Costa Rica April 30 for a business trip around the Caribbean, his attorney said at the time. He is believed to be on the island of Grenada, off Venezuela.

Mr. Carazo made an election pledge to kick out Mr. Vesco and fulfilled it at a session of his government council of nine Cabinet ministers immediately after he was sworn in as Costa Rica's 36th President.

"Wherever he is, let it be known that he cannot come back to Costa Rica," Cabinet secretary Jose Rafael Cordero said in announcing the decision to newsmen.

Although Mr. Vesco has a citizenship application pending before a Costa Rican tribunal and the government is appealing a court ruling in his favor in another case, the le-

gal basis for the ban was not announced. But officials said that it cannot be appealed. A presidential spokesman said that all ports of entry have received instructions to refuse Mr. Vesco re-entry if he attempts to return.

A local newspaper said that Mr. Vesco's wife and the couple's three youngest children left the family's \$500,000 home on the outskirts of San Jose three weeks ago and went to New Jersey, their former home.

Service is also seeking \$1.1 million in taxes from him.

Mr. Vesco moved to Costa Rica in 1972, and successive U.S. requests for his extradition were blocked by President Jose Figueres, to whom he lent \$2.15 million. They were also blocked by his successor, Daniel Oduber, to whose campaign Mr. Vesco contributed heavily. Mr. Figueres and Mr. Oduber were leaders of the National Liberation Party, which Mr. Carazo defeated in an upset election Feb. 5.

Mr. Carazo made a last-ditch effort to gain Costa Rican citizenship to avoid extradition, and it looked as if he might succeed when a fraud suit against him was dismissed last month on grounds of insufficient evidence. Citizenship cannot be granted to persons with criminal records.

The government appealed the verdict, however, and allowed Mr. Vesco to leave the country on a 75-day travel permit after he posted \$38,000 bond.

Mr. Carazo, 51, took the oath of office at the national soccer stadium and told a crowd of 20,000 including Rosalynn Carter that Costa Rica "will cease to be a haven of fugitives from justice and international delinquents."

The oath was administered by the president of the National Assembly after outgoing President Oduber surrendered the symbolic red, white and blue sash of office.

Civil Guard Killed, 3 Hurt in Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, May 9 (AP)—Terrorists killed a paramilitary civil guard and injured three today by exploding a shrapnel bomb from a lightpost as the policemen's car passed by, authorities said.

Terrorists in a car also fired a submachine gun at two civil guards on duty at the Pamplona post office, but the two were unhurt.

Although the proposal concerning the Chinese embassy was approved, Mr. Stockwell wrote, "inside CIA headquarters the action taken was given full, if unofficial credit for the eventual coup. None of this was adequately reflected in the agency's written records."

Other sources who were in Ghana at the time of the coup took issue with the view given in the Stockwell book that the CIA station in Accra deserved full credit for Nkrumah's overthrow.

Nkrumah had been the subject of one prior assassination attempt. At the time he was deposed, during a diplomatic trip to China, there were thousands of Ghanaians in jail without trial and growing opposition to his increasingly heavy-handed rule.

His overthrow was met with widespread approval by the citizens of Accra, according to press reports at the time. There were Soviet press reports that the CIA had played a role in the coup.

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Filing Provisions in Limbo

Urgency Felt on Overseas Tax

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 9 (IHT)—A determined effort to have the Senate act before Monday on a bill to revise the taxation of Americans living abroad is being mounted by the Senate Finance Committee, it was learned.

The move began with a special hearing yesterday morning to deal with problems that might be raised by a Library of Congress report sharply critical of the revision plan. It continued later with meetings of key staff aides trying to avoid protracted debate, which could doom the bill for the session. The aides were barely optimistic about succeeding.

On Monday the Senate is scheduled to take up labor reform and once that comes to the floor, an aide said, it would be virtually impossible to take up any but the most urgent or noncontroversial measures.

This would rule out any action before Americans living overseas have to file their U.S. tax returns. Representatives of overseas chambers of commerce, in meetings last week with members of Congress, said that it was urgent that the tax bill be taken up. They said that while the filing deadline is nominally June 15, tax returns had to be put into the mails in foreign countries days — even weeks earlier — because foreign postmarks are not recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as proof of filing before the deadline.

Consensus Needed

To get action before Monday, "we have to do it by consensus," a staffer said, adding that there would be no time for lengthy arguments on any but the most minor or uncontroversial amendments. He and other aides indicated that the bill faced an almost now-or-never situation.

The bill would defer the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977 and 1978. Income earned in 1979 and thereafter would be taxed under rules proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn. The revision would replace the income exclusion with special deductions for education, housing and cost-of-living.

If the Senate passes the measure it must still go to conference with the House, which last year passed a bill deferring the Reform Act provisions for one year. That bill was amended by the Senate Finance Committee to include the Ribicoff proposal and extend the deferral for an extra year.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., has indicated that he would not try to strip the Ribicoff plan from the measure but would make some adjustments and modifications, while leaving the basic format intact.

Proxmire Opposed

Any attempt to remove the Ribicoff provisions, either in the Senate or during the conference, and pass a separate measure deferring the Tax Reform Act, is certain to run into opposition, especially from Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis. Sen. Proxmire, while supporting reform, has planned to submit numerous amendments to any bill that is limited to a deferral of the 1976 act. However, Sen. Proxmire has supported the Ribicoff plan and probably will vote for it.

If the bill emerges from the conference it must then be approved by both houses and signed by President Carter before it becomes law.

Monday morning the Finance Committee took testimony on a report critical of the Ribicoff plan. The report was made by the Library of Congress at the request of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The hearing was seen as an effort to head off the lengthy floor debate on the report.

Committee chairman Russell Long, D-La., set the tone of the hearings by emphasizing the importance of having Americans living overseas and the fact that the Tax

Spain Turns Away Planes of Tourists

MALAGA, Spain, May 9 (AP)—Dozens of chartered tourist flights were diverted from Spain today as a hotel strike on the southern coast ended its fourth day.

More than 30,000 bar and restaurant workers returned to work yesterday, 48 hours after the strike began. The union said 24,000 employees have tried for two days to return to work but have been locked out.

Union officials say they will not negotiate while workers are locked out. The union has demanded an 8,000-peseta (\$100) monthly raise for the hotel workers.

Reform Act made U.S. companies less competitive than their foreign counterparts.

Witnesses, including Treasury Under Secretary Anthony Solomon, Controller General Elmer Staats and George Shultz, president of the Bechtel Corp. and a former Treasury secretary, were uniformly critical of the Library of Congress study, which argued that tax relief granted by proposals now before Congress are excessive when compared to the relief that could be justified on the basis of differences be-

Says Labor Will Not Quit

Callaghan Ignores Defeat On Income Tax in House

LONDON, May 9 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Callaghan said his minority Labor Party government will not resign despite an eight-vote defeat on a key section of its annual tax bill.

Conservatives, Liberals and members of small regional nationalist parties combined against the government last night to approve an opposition motion to cut the basic personal income tax-rate from 34 to 33 per cent.

The Labor government, which opposed the measure, lost by a vote of 312 to 304.

The Conservative "shadow" chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, immediately called on the government to resign following its defeat on the "crucial question on the basic rate of income tax."

Government officials said Mr. Callaghan had decided he could continue to govern despite the defeat and there was no need for him to quit and submit to a general election he might lose.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, who strongly opposed the tax amendment to his finance bill, now has to find other ways of raising the estimated \$684 million he will lose by the tax reduction.

If he puts up higher indirect taxes he faces an increase in the inflation rate, with immediate demands from the unions for an end to the government's pay restraint policy.

Mondale Gives Security Pledge To New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 9 (UPI)—Vice-President Walter Mondale arrived today and brought reassurances of U.S. commitment to New Zealand's security.

Near Wellington Town Hall a handful of Chilean refugees screamed insults in Spanish at Mr. Mondale about the coup that overthrew Chilean Marxist leader Salvador Allende in 1973.

Another group calling itself the July 4 Movement told Mr. Mondale to "go home" and issued pamphlets stating opposition to all forms of control over New Zealand.

After meeting with Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, Mr. Mondale said, "... We reaffirmed our strong commitment to the ANZUS alliance," a 1951 security pact that links Australia, New Zealand and the United States. He announced yesterday that the three nations have agreed to hold joint naval exercises in the Indian Ocean.

French Gunmen Free Prisoner

PARIS, May 9 (UPI)—Two armed men freed a convict aboard a train after overpowering his police escort today.

Police said that two armed men burst into a compartment of a Lyons-Paris train occupied by two policemen and their prisoner. They did not immediately reveal the convict's name.

The attackers opened fire, wounding a policeman. They then disarmed both guards, removed the convict's handcuffs and pulled the emergency cord of the express train, bringing it to halt in an area where a getaway car was waiting, police said.

31 Die on Indian Bus

NEW DELHI, May 9 (UPI)—A bus carrying members of two wedding parties skidded off a bridge into a river near Gwalior City in central India yesterday, killing 31 persons and injuring 35, the Press Trust of India news agency reported today.

to cause an increase in the number of people out of work.

Mr. Healey slashed income taxes by \$4.75 billion in his annual budget statement last month. But the Conservatives and Liberals and smaller parties argued bigger cuts were necessary to prime Britain's sluggish economy and provide incentives for both workers and management.

It was the first time the Liberal had voted against the government on a major issue since agreeing 18 months ago to support it in Parliament until the nation's present economic difficulties are overcome.

But the Liberals have said they will end this pact with the government by the end of the current parliamentary session in July.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—President Carter today predicted bitter battle in Congress to accept his major labor-law reform, but he told a group of union leaders and their supporters that they could count on his help.

Mr. Carter invited about 60 labor leaders to the White House for a breakfast meeting to plan strategy on the legislation, which is scheduled to go to the Senate floor for debate Monday.

"I'm in it with you," he told his guests, and he offered to lobby doubtful senators during a filibuster, which is expected on the bill.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said the Senate has received more mail about the measure than received before the Panama Canal treaty votes. And he said that it bill has been "grossly distorted" by business.

Mr. Carter also took the opportunity to remind the labor leaders that unemployment has dropped during his 15 months as president and he said it is now time to tack inflation.

Massachusetts Raids Gamblers

BOSTON, May 9 (UPI)—A \$25 million-a-year sports gambling syndicate, with alleged ties to Las Vegas, New York City, Miami and Bermuda, was smashed yesterday by authorities in 23 separate raids in and around Boston.

"It is the largest illegal sports gambling syndicate in New England," said Norfolk County District Attorney William Delahunt. "The syndicate involve 40 to 50 people, not just low-level bookies, whom we expect to be indicted." He added that no arrest had been made but said that he planned to ask for a special grand jury to determine whether indictments should be handed up.

The district attorney said the more than 100 state police team, Boston police officers and county authorities "seized guns, book records, gambling paraphernalia and money in excess of \$25,000," in Norfolk, Suffolk and Middlesex counties.

Bonn Envoy, Briton Expelled by Ethiopia

LONDON, May 9 (Reuters)—West German Diplomat and British agricultural expert were expelled from Ethiopia yesterday after being caught trying to leave the country illegally and possessing unauthorized weapons, the Addis Ababa radio has reported.

The radio, monitored in London, said that the two men were arrested April 25 at Addis, in western Ethiopia near the Sudanese border and brought back to Addis Ababa.

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Regular First Class Fare	\$1350	\$1456

* Effective July 1. † Effective June 15.
Fares and schedules subject to change without notice.

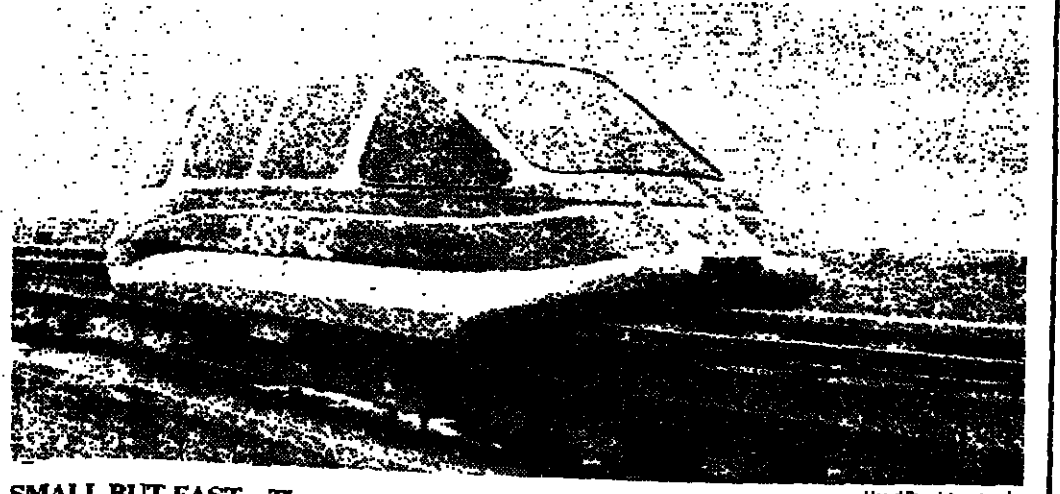
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SMALL BUT FAST—The second prototype of the high-speed train, built for Japan Airlines to link its new airport at Narita with Tokyo, goes through its paces near Kawasaki. The 22.5-foot car, which seats nine, accelerates from 0 to 62.5 mph in 15 seconds and without wings.

Airliner Settles in Escambia Bay

3 Killed, 3 Missing in Florida Jet Crash

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 9 (AP)—Three persons were killed and three were unaccounted for today after a National Airlines Boeing 727 crashed in Escambia Bay, wing passengers to scramble out emergency doors into a fog-covered slicked with jet fuel.

The plane, which was carrying 53 passengers and a crew of seven, set in mud 10 feet below the bay's surface.

Divers sent into the partially submerged aircraft said that everything was out. But fog and haze impeded rescue efforts. A head unit was further confused because passengers were scattered among hospitals and several rescue sta-

Burdensome Rules Eased

Protests a Faded Memory, March to ROTC Steps Up

NEW YORK (NYT)—A new generation of college students, bearing few memories of antiwar protests, is starting to march to an old and almost forgotten drummer: ROTC.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps, driven from some campuses and its ranks diminished on most others by the end of the draft and the disdain of students for anything military, is making a cautious comeback.

Enrollments are climbing each year, though they are still far below their levels of the early 1960s. In part, this resurgence is the result of a decision by the Army, Air Force and Navy to dispense with some of their more onerous requirements. Uniforms are worn less often now, and the hours spent on the drill field have been reduced sharply. Freshmen and sophomores in the corps are subject to a minimum of regulation, and the curriculum has been made more flexible, enabling officers on each campus to design their own courses.

Another reason for the resurgence is that the ranks have been opened to women, who now account for more than 20 per cent of ROTC students.

A Social Experience

And the training now includes such activities as mountain climbing, backpacking and canoeing — activities that make participation in the corps something of a social experience and provide some appeal for those who favor an outdoor life.

All of this is being woven into a curriculum that emphasizes a grounding in leadership and management skills that students believe will help them in the civilian job market. Moreover, the pay cadets

Air Museum Gets Funds

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9 (AP)—A congressional subcommittee has approved a \$2.35-million grant for expansion of the Air Force Museum at Wright Patterson Air Force Base to house 35 historical aircraft, it was announced yesterday. The Air Force Museum Foundation is to raise another \$2.33 million for the addition.

A Soviet Baby Is Surviving on U.S.-Made Formula

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, May 9—A dozen cans of the special formula stand prominently atop a cupboard in the tiny one-room apartment of Boris and Natalya Katz.

They are what is left of a shipment sent by U.S. doctors who believe that the Katz's seven-month-old daughter, Jessica, suffers from a rare and "extremely serious" disorder known as a malabsorption syndrome.

Jessica consumes a can of the formula every 2½ days. It is the only food her system seems able to accept.

At best, however, the formula is only a stopgap measure. Without treatment of the cause, "her chances of survival without permanent damage decreases with every passing day," according to a letter from Dr. Morris Chalick, Washington, D.C., one of several doctors who had been made aware of the situation by family members who emigrated to the United States.

Despite what appear to be extraordinary efforts in the Katz case, Soviet medicine has so far proved

inadequate in treating Jessica. Her parents want to send her to Boston, where doctors at the Children's Hospital Medical Center said they are confident they can help the child. But Soviet emigration authorities refuse to let her out of the country.

Jessica Katz is "the littlest refugee," Boris and Natalya Katz first applied to emigrate to Israel on May 16, 1975. They were refused. Natalya Katz first applied to emigrate to 31, had been exposed to state secrets when, prior to her marriage, she worked at the Soviet Institute of Experimental Meteorology and the Institute of Geophysics.

But Mrs. Katz, a computer specialist, insists that there had been nothing secret about her job.

Now, according to a friend, "the authorities are looking hard for evidence that the family is trying to use the baby to get their cherished visas."

To prove their good faith, they have pleaded with Soviet authorities to allow their daughter to leave without them — presumably with someone from the United States

who could come to Moscow as a tourist and return with Jessica. Even that request was denied verbally as recently as April 4, the parents said.

Stopped Growing

A big baby at birth (nearly 8½ pounds), Jessica stopped growing suddenly when she was about two months old and developed severe diarrhea and a head rash.

She was finally admitted to a hospital in January and was soon moved to a special children's hospital in Moscow.

Mrs. Katz and her daughter were examined by a team of doctors headed by the chief pediatrician of the Ministry of Health. The doctors diagnosed Jessica's problem as a disturbance of intestinal absorption but said that "nowhere in the world can this be treated," Mrs. Katz said. "They said we should simply wait until the organism cured itself — or didn't cure itself."

However, the doctors in the United States consulted about the situation differently.

"We have had recently good re-

sults in our country in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the type this infant seems to have," Dr. Richard Feinbloom of the Harvard Medical School wrote to Boris Petrovsky, the minister of health.

A copy of the letter was sent to the family and Dr. Feinbloom also has spoken several times with Jessica's father by telephone.

In his letter to Mr. Petrovsky, Dr. Feinbloom said that his conversations with Mr. Katz "have convinced me that the child's condition is extremely serious."

He offered his own services and the resources of the children's hospital "to assist in the case."

Soviet medicine apparently has failed to cure the baby, but once the special formula arrived in March Jessica began to put on a few ounces for the first time since late last year. (The formula, made by Meade and Johnson, provides predigested protein, according to the label. It is used for children with "severe or intractable diarrhea.")

Jessica still weighs less than 13 pounds — only 4½ more than when she was born on Oct. 3. Doctors say that as a rule of thumb, babies should double their weight in the first six months. Mrs. Katz said her daughter should weigh nearly 19 pounds by now.

— Los Angeles Times

Ex-Official Tells Of AT&T Fund

CHARLOTTE, N.C., May 9 (AP)—John Ryan, a former Southern Bell Telephone Co. vice-president, has testified that he participated in a "compulsory" company political fund and also ordered some of his subordinates to contribute.

Mr. Ryan testified yesterday that officials of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Southern Bell's parent corporation, approved of the fund and that the money was given to candidates in an attempt to win their favor.

On one occasion, Mr. Ryan said, he delivered personal checks from three top AT&T officials to the late Sen. Everett Jordan, D-N.C.

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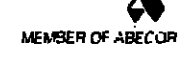
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Hua's North Korean Jaunt

When Zbigniew Brzezinski journeys to Peking the visit should comprise more than the mere courtesy and mild curiosity it originally seemed to involve. For Hua Kuo-feng, the current leader of the People's Republic of China, not only has made a trip outside his country's borders — very rare among Chinese Communist party chairmen — but he has gone to North Korea. And there he has attacked U.S. policy in the Korean peninsula with considerable vigor. Perhaps Mr. Brzezinski can discover why.

To be sure, Red China's association with Red Korea has always been close. It was Chinese troops, crossing the Yalu, which prevented Korea from being unified by UN forces, after the latter had narrowly prevented North Korea from unifying the land by a massive assault with Soviet weapons. At that time, China and the Soviet Union were widely considered parts of a single Communist domain, and there are some now who believe that Mr. Hua is making placating gestures to Moscow by using the rhetorical club on the United States.

But Peking and Moscow were not subject to a single will then and certainly they are not now. Rather, their soldiers glower at one another over a long, uncertain frontier, and Korea is part of that debatable ground. After all, Russia and Japan fought bitterly over that territory less than 50 years before the Korean war, and China was deeply concerned over the outcome. The Yalu, Korea's northern border, has long loomed large to Chinese strategists, as has Korea itself, especially the North.

Therefore, when Mr. Hua belabored the

U.S. occupation force in the South in much the same terms as have been used by Kim Il Sung, the North Korean dictator who began the Korean war with his invasion of the South, it is by no means impossible that he was more intent on pleasing him than soothing the Kremlin. And that the United States was the target may have been largely coincidental.

Washington cannot wholly ignore Mr. Hua's statements, of course, and concentrate on the defects of Seoul in human rights and bribery.

Mr. Hua could have had Taiwan in mind when he emphasized his belief that Kim's misnamed Democratic People's Republic was the legitimate government of Korea — he wants Taiwan as Kim wants South Korea, and the United States is an obstacle to both these goals. And there could be an effect on Mr. Carter's policy of diminishing the U.S. presence in South Korea, which has already been modified. For the People's Republics of both China and Korea have a tendency to identify their armies with "the people" and Kim Il Sung can hardly be trusted to use wholly peaceful means to bring about Korean unification.

So the problem of Korea is one that Mr. Brzezinski might well explore in Peking — not on the assumption that it necessarily involves a breach between China and the United States but as one of several questions that remain unanswered between the two states. Certainly Mr. Hua's jaunt, and the comments it elicited, make it clear that there is still a considerable distance between Peking and Washington.

The U.S. Stake in a Tax Treaty

For a generation, except in the recession year of 1977, the exports of the industrial countries have been climbing annually about twice as fast as production, spurring growth rates, income and prosperity. That growth has depended on the reduction of barriers to international trade and investment, but many impediments remain. One of them is the discriminatory taxation of U.S. investments abroad, and it can be significantly reduced if the Senate this week approves a new tax treaty with Britain. It would also reduce discriminatory taxation of British companies in the United States; unfortunately, it is opposed by several state governments that fear the loss of revenue. The two-thirds vote needed for ratification is in doubt.

The pending pact, ardently negotiated over three years, would replace and modernize a 1945 treaty. The major gain for U.S. investors is a provision that would grant them relief from the double taxation of business income as it appears as corporate earnings and dividends. Britons now get such relief in the form of tax credits; the new treaty would qualify Americans for cash refunds and put them on much the same footing.

Refunds of about \$85 million a year are at stake. A retroactive payment of \$375 million for the 1973-78 period would also be made — a not insignificant boost for the dollar, as the Treasury has observed. Moreover, the treaty would set a standard for similar negotiations with West Germany, France, Canada and other nations. Its approval clearly would serve U.S. interests.

Because the United States continues to tax both corporate earnings and dividend distributions, it had to offer Britain other conces-

sions to gain the treaty. The one that has aroused the greatest opposition would limit a type of taxation by state governments that discriminates against subsidiaries of British companies. Several governors have invoked the cry of "states' rights" to challenge the treaty. Tax officials of a dozen states have written to President Carter protesting that such treaties would significantly reduce the revenues of 32 states and also create a chance for tax evasion by U.S.-controlled multinational companies.

The treaty would prohibit states from taxing subsidiaries for any part of the income of a parent company outside the state. However, the Treasury would help the states to apply the complicated "arm's length" calculations used by the federal government to guard against the understating of a subsidiary's profits. A letter from Treasury Secretary Blumenthal to the 50 governors argues persuasively that this should adequately protect their taxing power. Blumenthal also argues that the revenue losses are likely to be small and will probably be offset by new investments that the present system now discourages. He offers assurances that present taxing methods would continue to apply to U.S.-controlled multinational companies.

California, with the largest stake in the present system, is now supporting ratification. Gov. Brown evidently discovered on a trip to Tokyo that prospects for Japanese assembly plants and other investments in California would be improved by such tax changes. The national interest, too, will be served if the Senate rejects the proposed reservations and approves the treaty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Malaria on the March

A decade ago it seemed that malaria, the disease that once regularly reached epidemic proportions throughout much of the world, would soon be conquered. In 1955, after the disease had struck 250 million people, killing more than 2 million, the World Health Organization launched a worldwide malaria eradication program. The effort was extraordinarily successful. By 1965 the number of malaria cases had dropped to a low of 107 million. In recent years, however, officials of WHO and the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) report, the incidence of malaria has risen sharply — more than 1 million people died from it in 1976. The United States has scarcely been affected by the increase (the number of reported U.S. cases rose by only 100 in 1976-1977). But an outbreak of malaria can have a devastating effect on countries in Africa, Asia and South America — which is where the sharp increases have occurred.

In fact, the resurgence of this deadly disease stems from the very success of the attempts to eradicate it. UNEP officials say that the malaria parasite, after 20 years of concentrated exposure to attack, has become immune to what were the most effective anti-malaria drugs, and more species of malaria-carrying mosquitoes are becoming immune

to pesticides. Fortunately, these separate developments have not occurred in the same geographical areas — yet.

Since the damage done to the environment by DDT and other mosquito insecticides now prevents their use on a widespread scale, how can the spread of malaria be checked? The development of probably the most effective anti-malaria weapon, a vaccine, is still years away. So the temporary answer appears to be using a variety of different methods to control mosquitoes, such as draining swamps, stocking mosquito-breeding water with fish that eat their larvae, and chemically sterilizing the insects. Each of these methods has its limitations but at the moment they are all that is available. The resurgence of malaria poses a threat to world health perhaps even greater than that which prompted the WHO eradication program of the 1950s. A new, more technologically sophisticated eradication effort needs to be mounted now. That is what has prompted discussions in recent months between officials of UNEP, which will sponsor the project and WHO, which will provide the doctors and researchers to carry it out. They will realize the urgency of such an effort. Millions of lives depend on it.

THE WASHINGTON POST

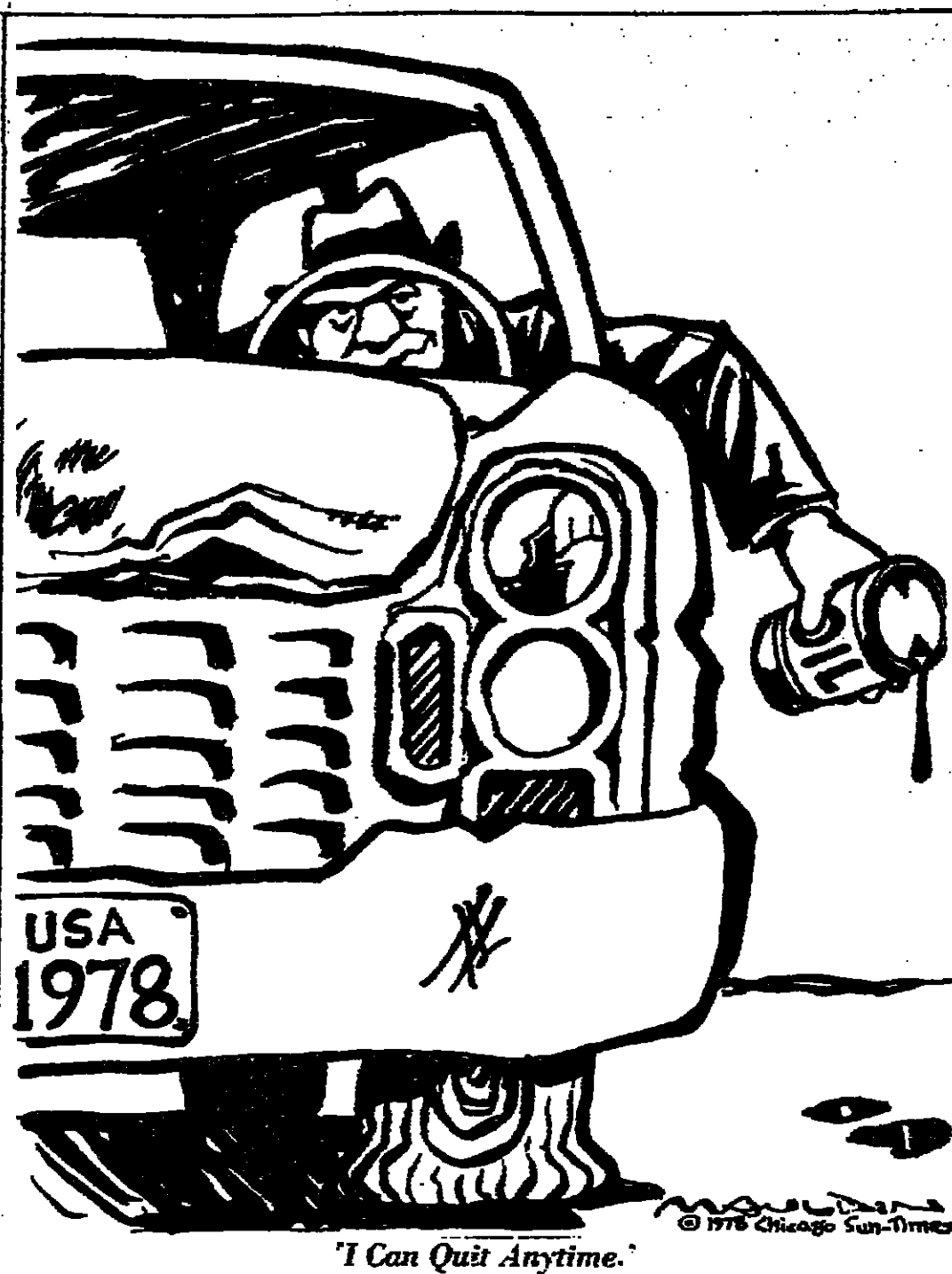
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 10, 1903

NEW YORK—Five thousand laborers, engaged in the construction of the New York Underground Railroad, struck last week for an increase in pay. In consequence, the entire operations are suspended. The contractors are determined not to grant the demands of the men. Unless they return to work by next Wednesday, a large number of Negroes from the South will be brought in to take their places. In several places violence already has occurred.

Fifty Years Ago
May 10, 1928

PARIS—If modern American syncopated music shows as much improvement in the next 10 years as it has in the past decade, then there is no doubt that it will rival the old masters in beauty and tone, declared Clifford Grey, who wrote "Hallelujah" and a number of other tuncful successes. He has just returned to Paris from New York to complete several songs. George Gershwin, Paul Whiteman and Vincent Lopez were listed as helping to shape this trend.



The Muddle of Mideast Plane Sales

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Part of the confusion about the proposed sale of planes to Israel, Egypt and Jordan is tactical. All three nations are making their position for making purposes.

But a deeper and far more serious muddle jumbles the deal to the point of craziness. The sales have no visible relation either to peace in the Near East or to defense of the area against the Soviet Union.

With respect to peace, what hope remains springs from President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. In the subsequent negotiations Egypt and Israel came very close to striking a bargain. The Israeli offer to return the whole of the Sinai Desert to Egyptian sovereignty stumbled only on the matter of Israeli settlements. That is easy to compromise. As many leading Israelis, including Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, have said flatly that they will not let the settlements stand in the way of peace.

More Difficult

More difficult is the future of the territories west of the Jordan River which the Israelis call Judea and Samaria. Prime Minister Menachem Begin has offered self-rule to

the Arabs in the area and suspended indefinitely any Israeli claim to sovereignty.

But the local residents who want the West Bank to be the base of a Palestinian state demand the right of immediate self-determination. So the Egyptians, although they do not want a Palestinian state unless it is part of Jordan, have felt obliged to press for self-determination.

In fact, the issue cannot be settled now, and the various attempts by the Carter administration to write declarations of principle were condemned to failure. What can be done is to leave the future open.

Saudi Opposition

The Israelis should add to their present offer a proviso that after a certain period of time there would be genuine self-determination. The Egyptians would accept the decision that self-determination be achieved only after a period of time. That would close the deal, and as a sweetener both countries could be given the arms they now seek.

The Saudis, however, have opposed the Sadat initiative from the first. King Khalid was originally irritated that the Egyptian leader

went to the Knesset in Jerusalem at a time when good Muslims were supposed to be wending their way to Mecca. Since then Riyadh has consistently emphasized Palestinian self-determination. While continuing to subsidize Egypt, the Saudis have also continued subsidies for the most bitter opponents of the Sadat initiative — Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Saudis have also used their influence to keep King Hussein of Jordan out of the talks. Now they and Hussein are readying a proposal for a summit meeting of Arab leaders including Sadat and President Hafez Assad of Syria. At that meeting Sadat would acknowledge that his peace initiatives have been killed by Israeli intransigence, and he would be welcomed back into the Arab fold. That, in effect, would be the end of the peace initiative.

Authorizing a sale of advanced jet planes to the Saudis, in these circumstances, makes no sense at all. It is a reward for being unhelpful — a death shot at the peace initiative Washington should be trying to keep alive.

As to the defense problem, the Soviet Union is arming the Syrians, the Iraqis, the Libyans and the

A Turning Point In Polish Rights

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—"It was about 150 feet between the police car and the door; they asked me to move along slowly so that each one of them could hit me. They punched me, they kicked me, they struck me with a club. Toward the end, I just fell and couldn't get up again."

This first-person account was not culled from the tale of a survivor of a Chilean or Argentine prison. It is the description of a new form of third degree, called the Path of Health, introduced by the Polish police. From a report by Waldemar Michalski, it is one of the 10 cases in the white paper published by the Polish Workers Defense Committee under the title "Documents of Arbitrary Power."

3 Documents

The white paper, signed by 31 members of the Defense Committee, is one of three documents indicating a turning point in the battle between the Democratic Movement in Poland and the ruling dictatorship. The other two documents are a new declaration by the Committee for the Establishment of Free Labor Unions, and the statement of position by more than 120 delegates to the 20th Congress of the Polish Writers Union.

The committee for free labor unions was set up in Poland on Feb. 23. On Saturday, April 15, during the Prague congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions — an organization entirely controlled by Communists and Eastern European countries — the committee launched an appeal to Polish workers as well as to Western Democratic organizations. The group asked the workers to set up or organize free labor union locals in their places of work.

This call emphasized that free unions are the only means "to de-

fend the interests of workers, to obtain honest wages and to fight exploitation and humiliation of the workers."

The Prague congress met this appeal with silence. The assembly, representing 250 million workers in 140 countries, as it billed itself in Communist propaganda, remained deaf to the urgent calls for help sent out by the free labor unions which now exist and militate in Poland, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. This silence is more proof — if more were needed — of the crisis that is smoldering within this international organization. It already has been abandoned by the labor unions of Italy and has been assailed by France's biggest union, the CGT, which although Communist-led no longer can tolerate the Soviet model of a state-run union.

The CGT also announced that it would no longer serve as secretary-general of the federation.

'No Surprise'

"The ominous silence in Prague was no surprise to us," sources in the Polish Democratic movement asserted. "What is much more important for us is the recent decision of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels to put an end to the Yalta-type division of labor unions. It has finally agreed to answer the call of Polish and Soviet workers who organize Eastern Europe's first free labor union groups."

That same Saturday in Katowice, the industrial capital of Poland, Polish writers were meeting at their 20th congress, which will take its place in the history of Polish Communism as the meeting that put an end to taboos and rejected censorship.

The congress, above all, took a firm position against blacklists of writers and their works. Those who are on such lists have no possibility of ever seeing their works published in Poland, cannot be mentioned in reviews — even in purely literary magazines — or in newspapers and are banned from radio and television. According to writers at the meeting, there are as many as 80 books by as many authors banned from publication.

The existence of these blacklists has long been known, but this was the first time that the writers denounced the situation and were able to prove it. They displayed a "Black Book of Censorship" made up of 600 pages of documents supplied to the Workers Defense Committee by a former censorship bureau official who defected to the West.

However, more than the "Black Book of Censorship" presented by the writers, it was the white paper on arbitrary power, published by the committee, that affected Polish public opinion. It consists of only 30 pages describing 100 cases of abuse of power against strikers in the June, 1976, rebellion. Of the 10 victims of tortures mentioned in the committee's document, seven are dead and three are permanent invalids. The committee stressed that it produced only 10 cases of the 150 which it has documented because a number of the victims' families feared government repression.

The Demands

But what is important in these documents is not that they reveal previously unknown facts, but that they present demands that are concrete and realistic: for the workers, it is a demand for a 40-hour, five-day week; for the writers, the end of the "proscription" lists for the Workers Defense Committee, an independent justice, a right to legal defense and above all, the end of immunity for the police.

Communist party chief Edward Giersek recently returned from a two-day trip to Moscow. It was an unscheduled voyage. And while Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev awarded Mr. Giersek a high decoration, the final communiqué of the meeting did not — as usual — make any reference to "a complete identity of views," but on the contrary to a "mutual understanding," which leads to the conclusion that the two men were not of the same opinion.

Democratic observers in Warsaw saw the visit and the communiqué as an indirect means of pressuring the opposition. Polish authorities seem to be telling the dissidents: "Keep cool. The Russians cannot tolerate an almost open opposition in one of its bordering states." And the opposition is not taking this warning lightly.

"However," one of the leaders of the Democratic Movement said recently, "our demands are both legitimate and tolerable, even for a dictatorship. The solution to our problems is not in Moscow. It's necessary to go to a foreign country to solve our internal problems. But it is necessary to live as the Poles live."

A Mutual Language? Well, Almost

By Andrew Knight

LONDON — "Presently Kap opened the door of the shed, and let out Jimmie Puddle-duck." There is the correct usage of "presently," a word so often abused by Americans and Englishmen to mean, quite wrongly, "now" or "at present."

That set me thinking those working (Americans say "work") thoughts about our mutual language. Most of its present vitality comes from America. While we English and British occasionally come up with something original and vital, left to ourselves we might well make of English the sterile classical language which the Académie Française tries, with some success, to make of French. So cheers for America.

And Boos

But boos too. Delicate ground, this. A more literate colleague said this when I asked him about it: "You may have to tread tactfully to avoid seeming superior, but here

are a few (random) thoughts on words, usage, etc. 'Like' and 'as' are hopelessly muddled in the minds of most Americans and the vogue for saying things like 'like I mean, man' has made it much worse. Some words are used differently: 'Fretless' your innocence' means something quite different in English from what it means in American. Some words have a technical meaning, or had, which has now been lost amid general misuse: 'fund,' 'clinical' (really means to do with beds), 'specific' as a noun, which really is a medicine or remedy for a specific complaint or part of the body.

"Other words misused in English had in American (strictly speaking): 'Sophisticated' really comes from sophistry, i.e., fallaciousness — very far from what it is usually taken to mean. 'Effete' is usually applied to men; should really be applied to women after the menopause, when they can no longer produce children. Americans (and

British) are fond of such words as 'situation' (e.g., work situation), 'position' (e.g., foreign-policy position), 'posture' (e.g., defense posture), 'condition' (e.g., heart condition — really means heart ailment or complaint), 'problem' (e.g., weight problem, credit problem), 'action' (e.g., industrial action — which usually means just the opposite).

Verbs as Nouns

Americans also use verbs as nouns (e.g., 'quote' and nouns as verbs (e.g., 'impact', 'vacation' with great readiness. Other words they happily turn into nouns (e.g., 'concentration' by making them longer — another failing (e.g., 'transformation' just means transport). Other words they happily (and sensibly?) shorten, e.g., 'specialty', 'aluminum' (said to be a corruption based on a typing error, 'orient' (instead of orientate). They change the meaning of other words by using them only pejoratively, e.g., 'rhetoric', 'theological'. Some words in American have ceased to use or at any rate to use in the same way as or as much as they do 'fauces', 'fall', 'quit', 'rare' (meaning underdone, though this use is now coming back). Others we still use and they have lost: e.g., 'fortnight'. Some words they think are English though they are really German and just happen to sound English 'dumb' (meaning stupid) is really 'dumm', 'fresh' (meaning cheeky) is really 'frisch', 'cookbook' (instead of 'cookery book') is really 'kochbuch'.

"German is, though, wrongly blamed for the odious use of 'hopelessly', which is not derived from 'hoffentlich', meaning it is to be hoped. 'Hopefully' in German is 'hoffnungsvoll', which the Germans use adverbially. They do not confuse the two meanings. Americans also construct their sentences differently, e.g., use the aorist instead of the perfect tense, say 'Do you have?' instead of 'Have you?', follow 'one' by 'he' instead of 'one and so on."

My learned colleague puts it better than I can. So, of course, does Edwin Newman in his quizzical

books, "Strictly Speaking" and "A Civil Tongue." I confess to hating "hospitalization," parties being "hosted," books "authored"; I do not wish to (though I will) be "funeralized," "prioritized" or be accused of having a "tacitile capability"; I would prefer to make progress than substantial progress, to do something rather than "action" or "actuate" (to be honored in death than be an "honoree" in life, let alone a "runee," "returnee," "detailee" or "retiree"; I hope I will never be part of an "ongoing situation" or be required to "finalize the structure of the program." I will write or talk but I hope never to "verbalize."

There is too much Latinized German, too much sociology and other soft science, perhaps too much sheer laziness in both our two, still just compatible, versions of plain English.

Compatible? In an earlier piece for The New York Times newspaper I used a fine north-country word, "nowt," meaning nothing. The scrupulous editors changed it to "naught" which is a bit different. Ah well.

Andrew Knight is editor of The Economist. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Movies in Paris

'Goodbye Girl' Makes A Short Story Long

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 9 (IHT)—The "Goodbye Girl" (at the Colisée and the St. Germain Village in English) coasts for two hours on transparent ice, succeeding in making a short story long. An artwork from the not-so-pen of Neil Simon, its commonplace situation remains virtually static during its interminable course. Compare this one-joke exercise with the rich, racy invention of "I Nuovi Mesiri" (at the Elysees Lincoln and Monte Carlo in its original version) and the superiority of the comic Italian film today over the recent "earthquakes" from Hollywood becomes depressingly apparent.

Dosed with a saccharin sauce and wisecracks, many of which are probably incomprehensible beyond the confines of Greenwich Village, the Simon saga discloses an unemployed, divorced and overaged chortling girl who lives with her 9-year-old daughter in a flat of lower Manhattan. Her latest lover has just deserted her and rented the quarters to an off-the-loop actor from Chicago who has come East to set Broadway aflame. She tries to bar his entry, but, to avoid legal expenses, finally accepts him as a yarder. This hippie thespian takes shine to her precocious tot and he little, foulmouthed child lights the way to their romance following a series of acrimonious household disputes.

One man's humor may be the cause of another's intense melancholia and unless you regard a little girl who talks dirty as a marvel of clarity and wit, you are probably misled by a flibbertigibbet heroine's fear that she will be unable to hold her man, this is not the entertainment for you. Richard Dreyfuss has received the Oscar as the year's best actor or his appearance in this movie. Actually, he gives two performances, neither of which would land him job in a provincial stock company. As the Chicago comedian *em* *minifles*, he is obese, disheveled and sports graying whiskers so that a bears a physical—though certainly not a histrionic—resemblance to Emil Jannings. In addition, he evokes some excerpts from Richard III under the orders of a off-Broadway genius who has formed him that Crookback was member of Titania's court. Nothing like his second interpretation as been seen since Bert Savoy, the tag comic, was struck by lightning. Marsha Mason is the leftover who succumbs to his charms and ginn Cummings is the tot in need of mouth wash.

"Outrageous" (at the Paramount byes and the Studio Alpha in English) is a curious Canadian import. Much of it is fresh, funny and original and none of it is dull, though in seeking to dovetail twin tales of troubled young people, it often has an uneven gait. A Toronto hairdresser is fired in an ambition to be a female impersonator and when dismissed on his beauty-parlor post, he seeks testing his talents. From amateur nights he progresses to professional engagements and is bidden to New York, where he soon receives star billing in the cabaret. In addition to the vicissitudes of his theatrical climb, he has a trying litigation. He has taken under his wing a girl escaped from a mental clinic whom he shelters in his Toronto digs. This unbalanced creature seems to have been lodged in the same asylum as the heroine of "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden" (at the Vendôme and the Klean in English) and suffers from milder schizophrenic seizures. She owes incurable, but her generous friend invites her to join him in New York, as it is no great matter whether she is mad or not. The milieu of "gay" clubs, their

performers, their clientele and their performances has been caught with bizarre verve. These bespangled sequences are in contrast to those of psychoanalytical probing, in which the problem girl is cross-questioned, and those, too, of her hysterical outbursts. Despite a certain amount of cinematic stuttering because of this disunity, the direction of this disunity, the director, Richard Benner, conveys the script's message of tolerance with the troubled couple finding strength in their friendship with which to confront a hostile world. Craig Russell, who impersonates the impersonator, is a transvestite artist far above the routine manipulators of disguise. His targets for takeoff are the customary models—Bette Davis, Mae West, Barbara Streisand—but he gives them his personal touch of caricature. Holles McLaren, stage-trained for Shakespeare, as the hopeless heroine presents us with a Toronto Ophelia. You will not be bored by this novel movie.

At the Action Christine a cycle of Marlene Dietrich films is in progress. This collection does not include—as it should—her most famous film, "The Blue Angel," but it does embrace her best Hollywood vehicles: several of them under the



Marsha Mason and Richard Dreyfuss in "The Goodbye Girl."

direction of her discoverer, Josef von Sternberg. There is "Morocco," "The Shanghai Express," "Blonde Venus" and—in a separate room of the theater—"The Scarlet Empress," that exotic phantasmagoria of Catherine the Great's marriage to Peter III and her subsequent murder of her husband in the interests of the empire. The

Dietrich-von Sternberg melodrama of World War I espionage in Vienna, "Dishonored," is missing, but on offer are two excellent comedies with the star: "Angel," filled with witty dialogue and benefiting from Lubitsch's suave direction, and "Desire," a tale of stolen jewels and robberies, directed by Frank Borzage under Lubitsch's supervision.

Around the Galleries in Rome

The Nazarenes and Their Time. II Segno, 4 Capo le Case, through May; to travel to Florence, Genoa, Turin, Naples and Palermo.

When in 1810 the French occupying Rome banned all religious orders, a group of German painters in their early twenties rented some rooms left empty in the convent of San Isidoro. They wore their long hair parted in the middle, wrapped themselves in capes and, accompanied by their mastiffs, walked the streets of Rome immersed in earnest debate or silent observation. Though mild-mannered and devoted, they were a commune of rebels. They had reacted against the Viennese academy and its rigidity, its chiaroscuro, its copying from plaster casts and its unqualified adoration for the antique. In Italy, they were seeking direct contact with the humble people, the living landscape and with the genuine feeling for religion found in the medieval "primitive" paintings and in Raphael. Most of them came from comfortable Protestant backgrounds and led a pointedly frugal and regulated existence, posing for each other and working out their pictorial and ethical problems.

They executed several frescoes together, one of which, for the summer house of Count Massimo, can be seen here in the Lateran. The hardworking and serious brotherhood held together for two decades and influenced not only other Germans, but young Italians as well. The leader was Overbeck, but the most talented and vigorous was Franz Pfors. Other members included the brothers Schadow and the brothers Veit, Cornelius, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Koch, von Fuhrich and Mucke.

One might call them Raphaelites. Their work, beyond the cold idealization of neo-classicism, graphic and lovingly detailed, almost willfully plain and passionless, was the first step toward the new romanticism. The present show is housed only a few steps away from San Isidoro convent where the Nazarenes lived and worked so assiduously, and consists of the drawing and prints of the precursors, the protagonists and their German and Italian followers. Unfortunately, there is no work showing before Pfors, the most inspired. Among the precursors, Stolz and Hackert are the most idiosyncratic, and an etching



Jean Foss's oil "What's My Sign?" in Rome show.

of a spring in the woods near Aricia by Ludwig Richter, in its sweet charm and attention to detail, is the nearest to romanticism. The followers Rethel and Schroeder, in their marked line work in the tradition of Durer, are excellent storytellers, while the Italians Minardi and Morani, with a more Mediterranean flair, are a little looser than the rest.

S.W. Hayter. Etchings and Engravings from 1968 to 1973, Calcografia Nazionale, 6 Via della Stamperia, through May. The technical bravura and invention of Bill Hayter has had a pro-

found effect on modern printmaking. From an old-fashioned means of producing images in series, he has turned it overnight into an efficient streamlined medium, so well tooled that it became synonymous with bright modern achievement.

In his studio schools, the famous "Atelier 17" in New York and Paris, to which eager young printmakers have flocked from all over the world, he not only perfected ancient methods but added new ones. One remembers best the intaglio prints, deeply bitten and embossed, black marks sharply contrasting with the raised welts of pure white. But Hayter's most remarkable contribution is a way of making color prints from a single plate—not as before from plates for each color—called viscosity printing, which he realized for the first time in 1943.

Born in England in 1901, friends with most of the originators of the modern movement in Paris, he was close to surrealism and then to automatism. His style in painting as well as printmaking, a virtuoso play of tough, sinuous line, still adheres to the latter. This is most clearly seen in two black and white engravings—from 1973 and 1974 respectively—of tangles of gouged marks like the lines on an insect's wing, which are in his best tradition. The color etchings are less free by their very nature, since the different stages on one and the same plate have to be planned carefully beforehand. Hayter's progress from the twenties to now would have been a welcome show for the local art public. As it is, even the production of the last decade reveals him as one of the master craftsmen of our time, the faultless execution of technique his very expression.

Dorazio, Editalia, 525 Via del Corso, to May 20.

Dorazio, an avant-garde veteran well-known here and abroad, has always been concerned with the very fabric, the structure of painting itself, presenting the canvas as a dense all-over surface of repeated, subtly interlocking patterns. In the past his abstractions were built of a mesh or crisscross of swatches of pleasing color. In the present compositions dabs and dashes pearl sedately over contrasting surfaces as if they were blowups or symbols of brushstrokes. It is as if Dorazio were questioning pointillism or impressionism, analyzing it in an orderly, amiable fashion. The rainbow-colored little beads, running sideways, look their best when set against raw

With Cage and Cunningham

American Center in Paris Launches Its Renaissance

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, May 9 (IHT)—Francois Mitterrand, chief of the French Socialist party, sent his regrets. So did Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac. The former publisher Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber sneaked out before the performance began. Nevertheless, the revival of the American Center for Students and Artists, founded in 1931 but fallen on hard times of late, got off to a promising start last night.

In an auditorium that looked like an elementary school assembly hall with a stage in front, 250 selected Paris guests came to watch a performance called "Dialogue," with composer John Cage and dancer Merce Cunningham. The two American artists were recruited for the fund-raising event by Judith Pizar, chairman of the American Center board and wife of East-West trade expert Samuel Pizar. After the performance, which met with mixed reaction, Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur Hartman threw a dinner in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. The former minister of culture, Francois Giroud, attended. So did Mrs. Gerard Mottier, the French President's older daughter.

The evening represented the beginning of what Mrs. Pizar called a

"renaissance" for the center. Founded by a group of rich Americans who wanted to keep their children off the streets, the center—a private institution in Montparnasse—became a respected meeting place for American and French artists and writers. At one time or another, Andre Malraux, William de Kooning and James Jones either exhibited or lectured there.

Youth Power

But in the late 1960s, after May '68, the center was invaded by youngsters, who took it over. It was frequented by drug addicts. The building—with its 1930s beaux arts-style architecture on a two-acre park—became a community center with banal courses rather than a meeting place for artists and intellectuals. Today, the outside wall, painted graffiti style in bright colors, is a remnant of the youth-power period which finally disintegrated.

Two years ago, Judith Pizar was asked to join the center's board of governors, which includes economist Jacques Attali. Last year, she became the chairman. "I accepted two conditions," said Mrs. Pizar, 39, the former music director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York. "That we would make this a place of cultural exchange and remodel the physical plant."

Both will be done. A \$35,000 grant has been received from the Rockefeller Foundation and the center has applied for a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development. In the meantime, it has hired a New York architect to rebuild the inside of the building, which measures almost 15,000 square feet. Remodeling will cost almost \$4 million but the job will be done in phases.

Last night's ballet was an attempt to show potential donors what the center will do in the future. Both Mrs. Pizar and the center's director for development, Don Foresta, say they want to turn it into a "Franco-American university for the arts" where French and American artists will not only perform but conduct workshops and give lectures. The ballet celebrated a "spring festival" which actually began two weeks ago and will run through the beginning of next month. The festival includes workshops on video and dance by Merce Cunningham, workshops by John Cage, a performance by organist and composer Philip Glass ("Einstein on the Beach"), three exhibits by environmental artists and a series of videotapes from the United States.

The Cunningham-Cage performance, which lasted an hour, seemed incomprehensible to many of the celebrities gathered to see it. Some fell asleep, and one woman spent the time applying makeup.

While Cunningham danced the three segments of the performance on the floor below the stage, Cage concocted a symphony for dried cactus, gourds, heartbeats and an atonal tale of his own voice, which he recorded and mixed on stage. After the performance, Cage, dressed in jeans and a denim jacket, said that the eight-tone theme he sang formed the words Eric Satie, his musical mentor. "Isn't it amazing?" he said of his 36-year association with Cunningham as fans gathered around. Of the performance, he said, "We leave each other free. Each does his own work. You interpret it according to your own experience."

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

N.Y. Museum Hopes to Hold Picasso Show

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The Museum of Modern Art is negotiating with the French government for permission to exhibit a number of paintings and other art works by the late Pablo Picasso, a museum spokesman said.

The works are those which Picasso's heirs have agreed to turn over to the French government in lieu of estate taxes. Richard Oldenburg, director of the museum, said that talks were underway and that the museum hoped to be able to exhibit the works before they go on permanent exhibit in a Picasso museum. France plans to build.

Garbo Denies Aid Given to Biographer

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Greta Garbo has signed two affidavits denying she collaborated with authors of any biographies, and her attorney says publishers have made "extraordinary, six-figure" offers for the reclusive actress's autobiography.

"Miss Garbo has been offered, through me, extraordinary sums of money for an autobiography," her attorney, Lillian Poses, said yesterday. "If she doesn't want to do it and cash in on it herself, doesn't it make sense that she wouldn't help anyone else for nothing?" The affidavit released yesterday was the second denial from Miss Garbo to be revealed in a month. In both, the 72-year-old actress denies any collaboration with Antoni Gronowicz, whose biography of Miss Garbo has been purchased by Simon & Schuster for a reported \$150,000 advance. It would be published after Miss Garbo's death.

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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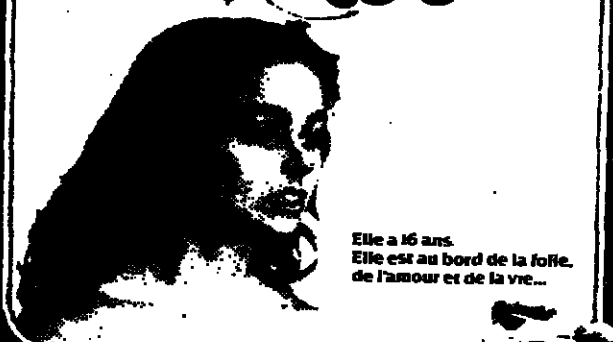
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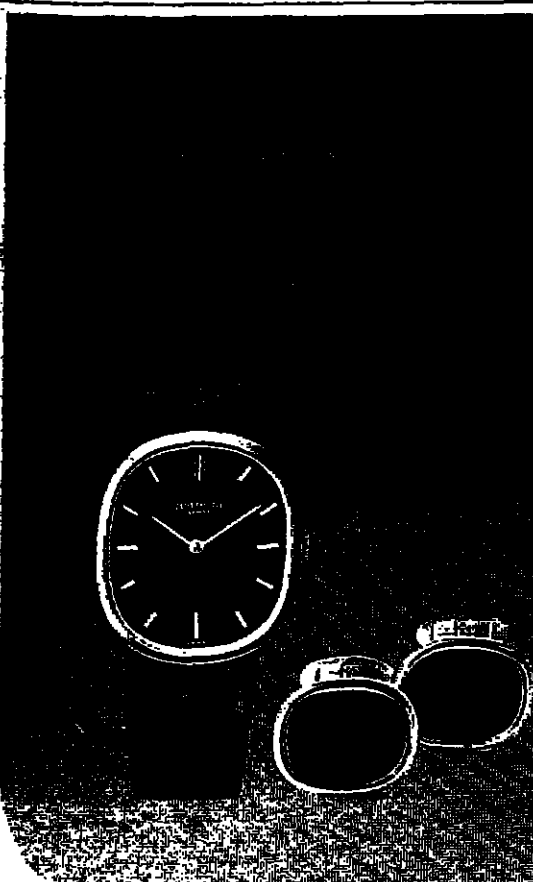
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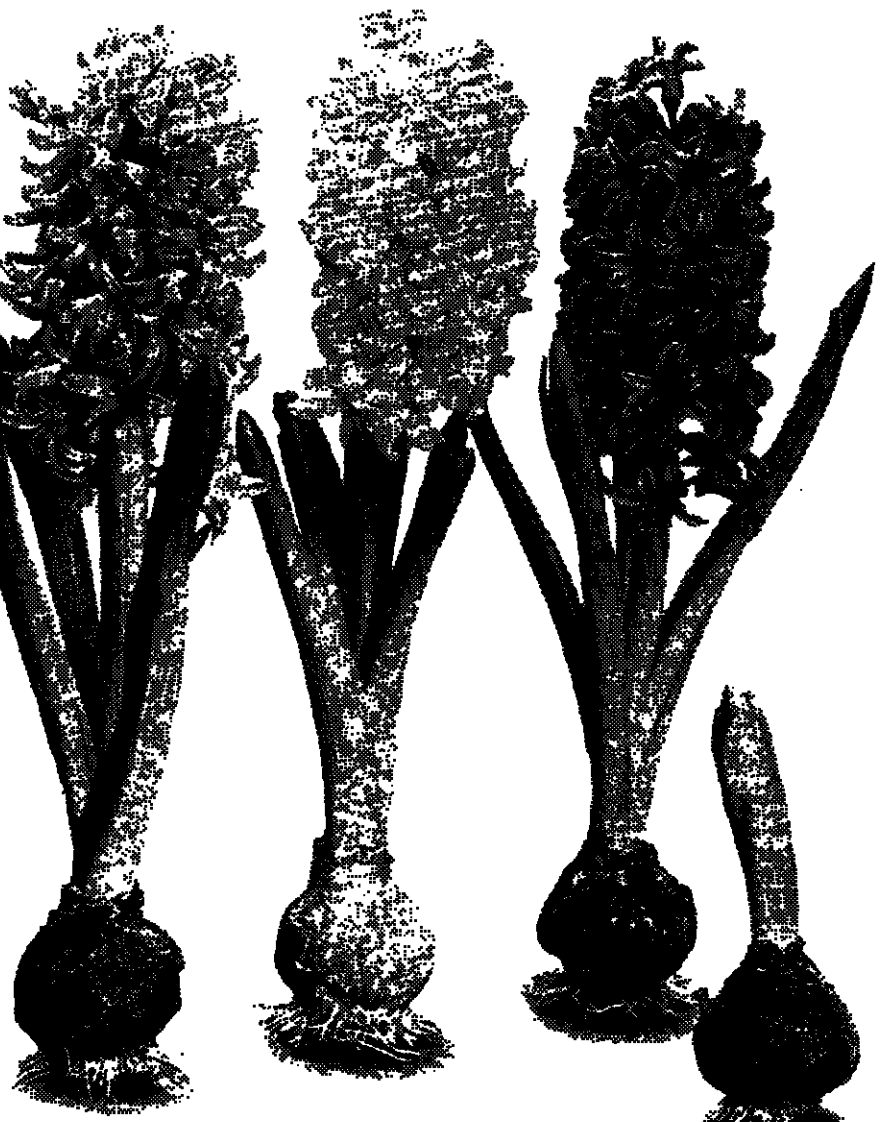
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

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 Hong Kong and Tokyo. Balance sheet total as at 31-12-1977
 Dfl. 27,258 million

NMB BANK
 NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK NV

New Issue
May 10, 1978

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Sparebankenes Kredittselskap A/S

Osi

DM 40,000,000
6% Bonds due 1990
- Private Placement -

– Private Placement –

**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSE
Aktiengesellschaft**

SOCIETE GENERALE

UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Change. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and various oil products.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes items like Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

IMM Futures

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes items like Live Beef Cattle, Pork, and Hogs.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

International Stock Indexes

Table with 4 columns: Index, Price, and Change. Includes indices for London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

London Metals Market

Table with 4 columns: Metal, Price, and Change. Includes items like Gold, Silver, and various base metals.

European Markets

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Brussels

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Milan

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Frankfurt

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Zurich

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Large table with multiple columns: Stock, Price, and Change. Lists numerous stocks and their closing prices for May 9, 1978.

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SOYBEAN MEAL

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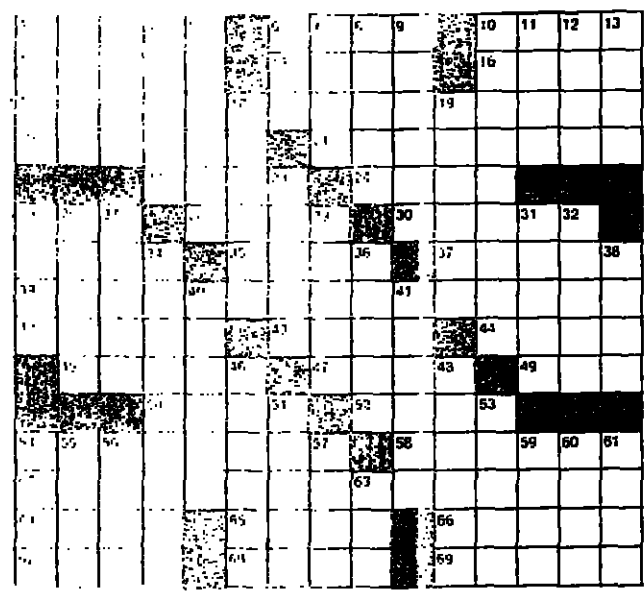
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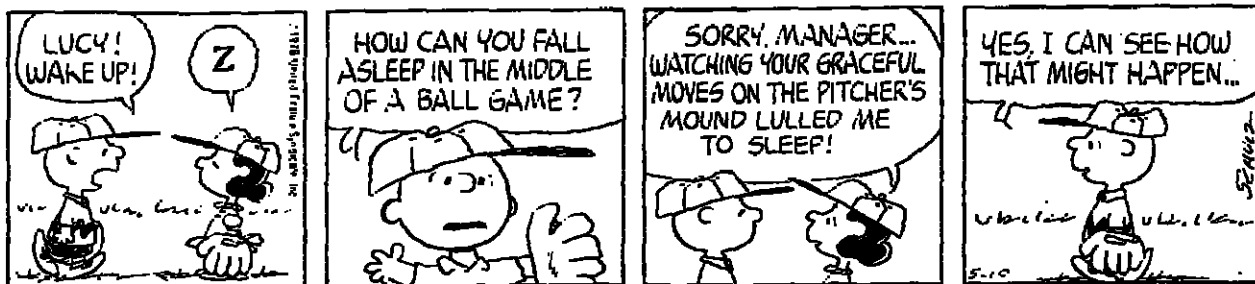
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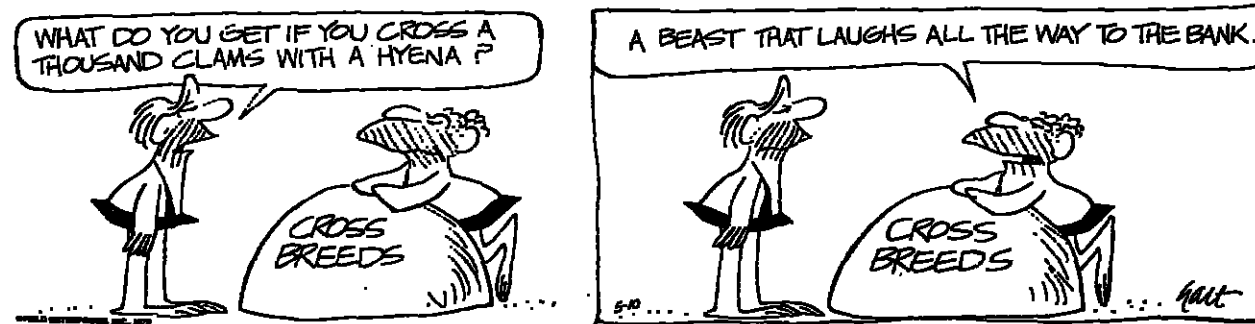


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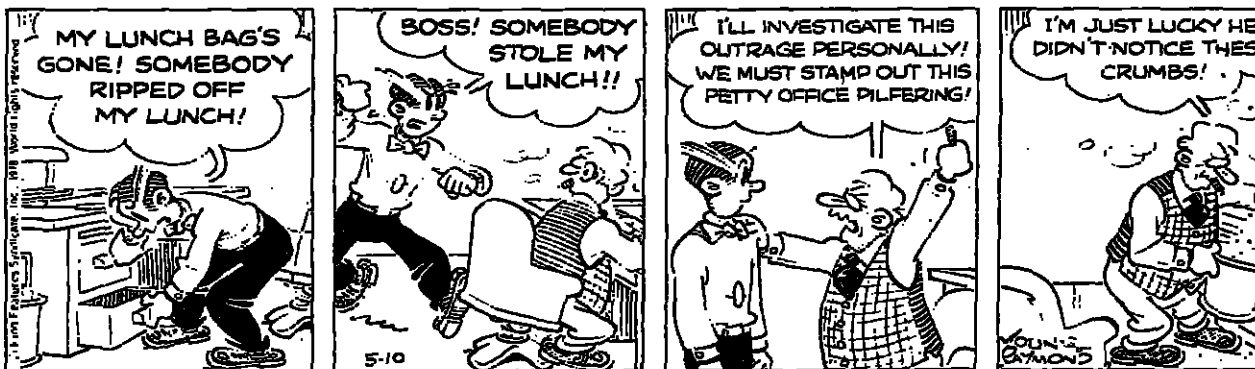
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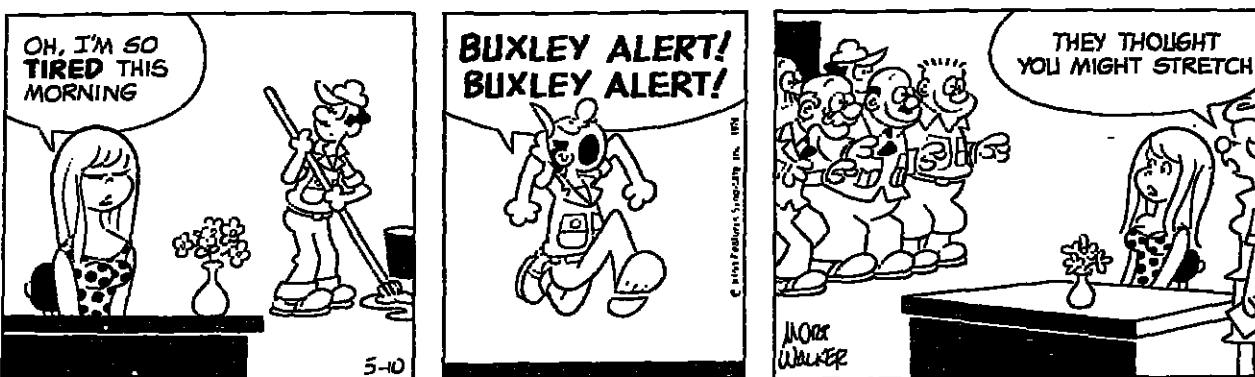
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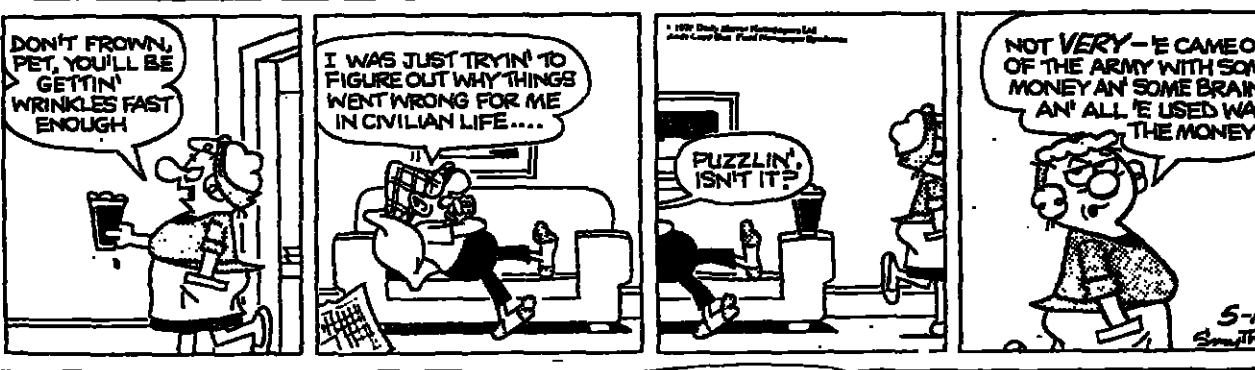
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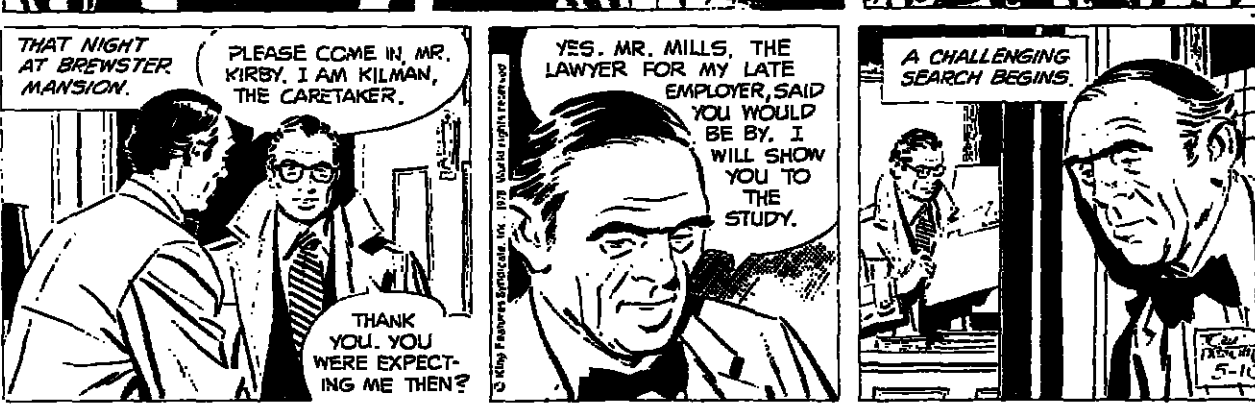
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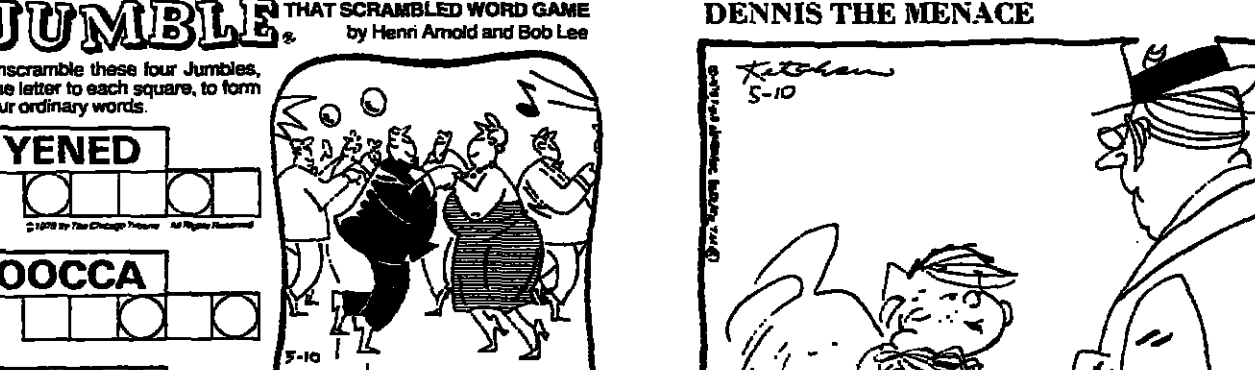
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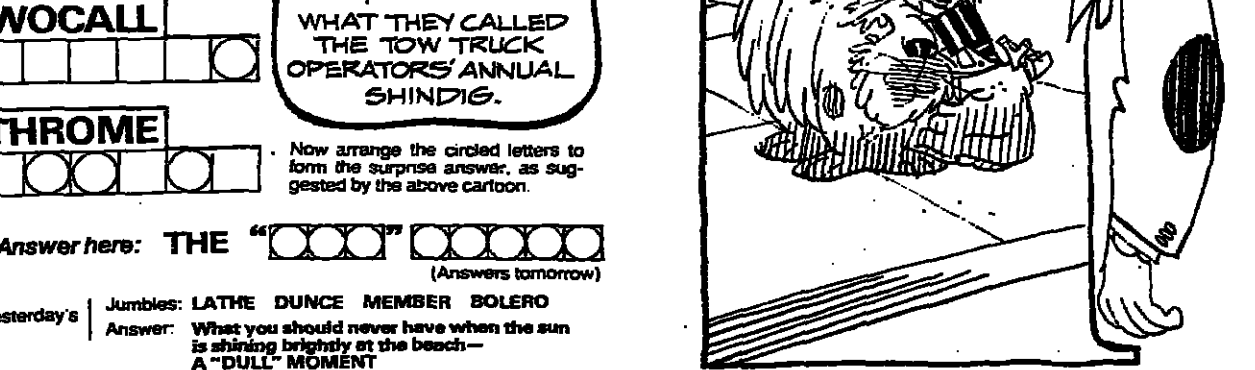
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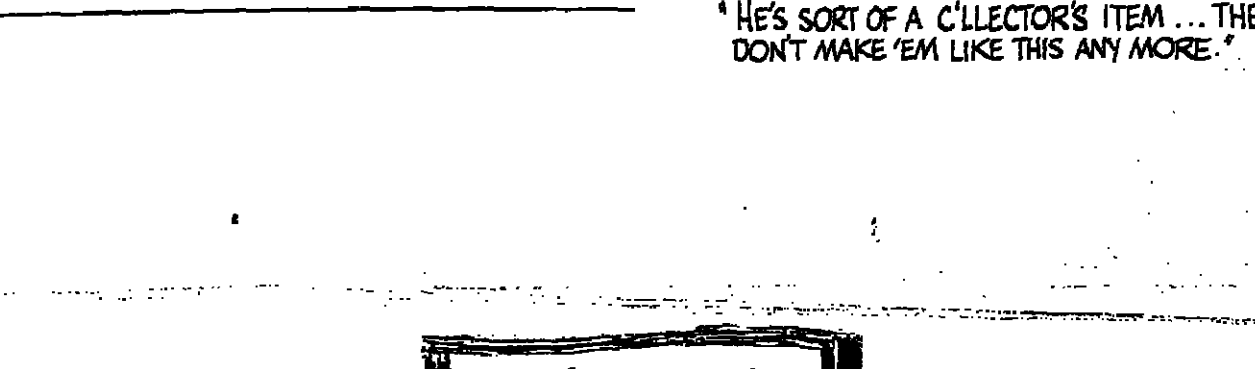
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BOOKS

—AND I WORKED AT THE WRITER'S TRADE

Chapters of Literary History, 1918-1978

By Malcolm Cowley. Viking, 276 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TO HAVE written "Exile's Return," "The Literary Situation" and "A Second Flowering"; to have rescued William Faulkner from critical neglect; and to have been the first editor to publish John Cheever constitutes a career for which no man of letters need apologize. And Malcolm Cowley, at 79, is not exactly apologizing. His prose, as always, is lean and sinewy. His moral monome, as usual, ticks away. His acumen and liberal sympathies are, as ever, manifest. There are fine moments of humor and anger throughout. "And I Worked at the Writer's Trade."

But there is also a wistfulness. He is troubled. Something nags him, a failed chance of some sort. It is as if he misses a cherished civility, both literary and political, in the world that has come to be. It is also as if he is disappointed in himself, without quite knowing why. Cowley raises questions, and then slips away. A disquieting tension is unresolved.

"And I Worked at the Writer's Trade" is partly a series of appreciations: of the well-known (Hemingway, Faulkner, Conrad Aiken, Erskine Caldwell) and the unknown or forgotten (the novelist and critic Robert M. Coates, the poet S. Foster Damon). It is partly fragments of autobiography: Harvard, Greenwich Village, Paris, the New Republic, the National Institute and the American Academy of Arts and Letters. And it is partly a sequel to "The Literary Situation": how writers group themselves in generations; inspiration and discipline; personal ethics and transcendent art; story-telling versus "metaphor."

There is not a page here without the watermark and signature of intelligence. Hemingway is defended against the "paritides" and "jackals" who would reduce his achievement to a handful of short stories. Faulkner is preserved from silly neo-Freudian babblers. Aiken is praised for his resolute shyness, devotion to craft and unfashionable indifference to fashion. Coates and Damon are mourned; they didn't know how to promote themselves; they were strangers to the celebrity racket, the marketing of a persona.

Clarence Britten at the Dial was kind to an undergraduate Cowley, so Cowley at The New Republic will be kind to a teen-aged John Cheever, although he doesn't mention it. (I am reminded of William Buckley Jr., who in 1959 at the National Review was kind to such odd and unknown writers as Garry Wills, Joan Didion, Renata Adler and me. We ought never to forget.)

As for the writer, every writer: "No complete son-of-a-bitch," he says. "ever wrote a good sentence." This is extremism in the defense of civility. He goes so far, which is as it should be. One quarrels with many of his opinions, which is also as it should be. He is a critic, not a pharmacist or a bartender. Is "For Whom the Bells Toll" really "the most complex and powerful of Hemingway's works"? At the risk of sounding like a jackal, I demur. Cowley commends it for its political sensitivity. I think he misses the point. The objection to "For Whom the Bells Toll" is not its politics, but its windy and unconscious self-parody. (For Robert Jordan without the heavy breathing in

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	BLOODLINE	by Sidney Sheldon	1 1/2
2	THE HOT CROFT COVE	NANT, by Robert Ludlum	2 1/2
3	SCRIPPLES	by Judith Krantz	5 1/2
4	THE WOMEN BIRDS	by Colleen McCullough	3 1/2
5	THE HUMAN FACTOR	by Graham Greene	4 1/2
6	THE SILENT HOUR	by J.R.R. Tolkien	6 1/2
7	WHISTLE	by James Jones	7 1/2
8	THE WOMEN BIRDS	by Colleen McCullough	8 1/2
9	A STRANGER IS WATCHING	by Mary Higgins Clark	9 1/2
10	ILLUSIONS	by Richard Bach	10 1/2
11	GOODBYE CALIFORNIA	by Alvin Toffler	12 1/2
12	THE WOMEN BIRDS	by Colleen McCullough	12 1/2
13	THE HONOURABLE SCHOOLBOY	by John Le Carré	14 1/2
14	THE BLACK MARBLE	by Joseph Conrad	18 1/2
15	DELTA OF VENUS	by Anna N. M.	35 1/2

NONFICTION

1	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING	by James F. Fitz	1 1/2
2	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES - WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT?	by Erma Bomsted	2 1/2
3	MY MOTHER MYSELF	by Nancy Friday	3 1/2
4	THE ONLY INVESTMENT YOU NEED	by Andrew Tobias	9 1/2
5	GNOMES	text by Willy Pogany, illustrated by Ren Pogany	4 1/2
6	ADRIEN ARPEL'S THREE-VEE SHAPED RASH MAKEOVER	by Adrien Arpel	5 1/2
7	THE ANTI-VEE HORROR	by Jay Anson	8 1/2
8	ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL	by James Hervey	7 1/2
9	THE ENDS OF POWER	by H.R. Haldeman with Joseph Alsop	6 1/2
10	LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE	by Robert J. Ring	11 1/2
11	THE FINAL CONCLAVE	by Malachi Martin	10 1/2
12	IN HIS IMAGE: The Closing of a Man's World	by Malachi Martin	1 1/2
13	THE SECOND RING OF POWER	by Carlos Castaneda	12 1/2
14	COUNTRY	by John McPhee	13 1/2
15	DESIGNING YOUR FACE	by Way Bandy	15 1/2

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West's heart queen opening lead on the diagrammed deal is covered by the king and ace. South ruffs and plays the spade queen, giving East a problem when he wins with the ace. The routine play is to continue hearts, but East should see that the routine play has no chance: The declarer will persevere with trumps and then establish diamonds, so two spade tricks and one diamond will be the limit for the defense.

East should work out that the defense needs a club trick and it is no use waiting for someone else to lead the suit. He should return club five, which serves to defeat the contract as the cards lie. The queen wins in dummy, but South has to drive out the spade ace and the diamond king and he goes one down since the defense scores its club trick in time.

Two subtle points are worth noting. East should shift to a low club rather than an honor, because he wants South to misguess with 10 8

x. And South's play of the heart king on the first trick, normally not a wise move, was good here because it made it easy for East to continue hearts, which was what declarer wanted.

NORTH (D)
♠ A83
♥ K82
♦ AQ108
♣ Q8

WEST
♠ 7
♥ QJ1085
♦ 843
♣ 10732

EAST
♠ AK3
♥ AQ8743
♦ K2
♣ KJ5

SOUTH
♠ QJ109642
♥ 7
♦ 1075
♣ 884

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

L.A. Extends Olympic Dealing

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, May 9 (UPI)—Indications that the International Olympic Committee finds Los Angeles' Olympic contract unacceptable—and word from the IOC that it would not even consider it the time being—brought major action in a city council committee today to extend bargaining for the 1984 Games beyond the IOC's closing next week in Athens.

After a day of exchanges with IOC leaders, the outlook for Los Angeles' bid for the Games had apparently undergone drastic change. Exchanges between the IOC and the five-member ad hoc Olympic committee indicated that the effort to land the Olympics for the city had entered a new period of uncertainty and possible crisis.

Perhaps the biggest change came when Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's Olympics liaison, Anton Calleja, abandoned the Bradley administration position that the city would present a take-it-or-leave-it position in Athens next week, and would allow bargaining there.

There were these developments:

• A cable was received from IOC executive director Monique Berliouss saying "the IOC cannot consider the draft contract Los Angeles cabled to it last week until the city responds to an IOC draft contract submitted on April 11."

Calleja earlier had reported to the ad hoc committee that Berliouss had told him that the IOC's reaction to the 24-page Los Angeles contract was going to be "most unfavorable," and he also reported that IOC president Lord Killanin had told a U.S. Olympic Committee official that he was "very concerned" after reading the contract.

• The committee voted to notify the IOC that it found the April 11 IOC contract unacceptable and that the city's draft contract constituted a formal counterproposal.

The committee amended the draft contract prepared by the city attorney's office with the assistance of prestigious private attorneys in a

number of respects, but it left intact its cost veto provisions and provisions insulating the city from financial liability for actions of the local Olympic organizing committee.

• The committee voted to allow the four elected city officials who are being sent to Athens—Bradley, City Council President John Ferraro and council members Bob Ronka and Peggy Stevenson—to agree to technical but not substantive changes in the amended draft contract in negotiations in Athens, as long as all four agreed to them.

Any changes in substance would have to be forwarded to the council for approval during the Athens meeting, or brought home for ratification later. Without council approval, no contract could be signed.

• The committee voted to extend the city's bid for 30 days. It had been scheduled to expire on May 18, the day the IOC is scheduled to vote on awarding the Games. Now, it will not expire until June 17, allowing exchanges to go on if no agreement has been reached and approved by the council during the Athens meeting.

© Los Angeles Times



Canadian defenseman Rick Hampton (in white helmet) and Soviet leftwinger Sergei Kapustin over Canadian goalie Daniel Bouchard after they collided during second period.

Czechoslovakia Beats Sweden

By Samuel Abr

AGUE, May 9 (UPI)—Two bursts of scoring late in the third period gave the Soviet Union a 4-2 victory over Canada and Czechoslovakia a 3-2 victory over the United States in the world hockey championships here last

A Soviet team was trailing, 2-1, and being outdressed by the Canadians until the Russians jammed goals in the last four minutes. It was an unhappy day for the Canadians, who played disciplined and hard hockey before more than 14,000 spectators in St. Paul.

Of the crowd, mainly Czechoslovaks, cheered and longed for Canada, because a loss for the Russians almost certainly would have given the Czechs their third successive world title.

It was the victory left the Russians in second place, two points behind Czechoslovakia, as the preliminary round of the championships ended. Canada, in place, is six points back, as is Sweden, in third place.

Four teams will face each other once in the six days for the championship. In the second round, the United States, East Germany, West Germany and Finland will battle to avoid the cellar and hunt from the group championships.

Czechoslovaks, bothered by unusually aggressive Swedish play, were able to finish the round with a record when they scored twice, less than 90 seconds apart, in the third period. Jaroslav Pouzar fought through the defense to make the score 2-2 and tie the game at 11:00.

The Russians, it was closer than that. They were up 2-1, until Valeriy Kharlamov tied the game at 16:09 of the third period. Fifty-one seconds later, Sergei Kapustin flicked in a rebound to make it 3-2, and then Kharlamov scored on a short backhand with the Canadians short a man because of a penalty.

Wilf Paiement and Don Lewis had goals for Canada, which was playing with memories of 11-1 and 8-1 routings last year in the world championships.

These memories must have surfaced 10 seconds into the game, when Vyacheslav Fetisov stole the puck and fed Boris Mikhajlov for an easy goal. Twenty seconds later, the Russian broke again, but the shot bounced off a post. Thereafter the Canadians settled down.

In the first game, the Swedes came out steaming, playing one of their rare physical games. They harried the Czechs deep in their own zone, chasing the puck and disrupting the Czechs' precision passing game.

"They pestered and tormented us," said Karel Gut, the assistant Czechoslovak coach, after the game. "We have never before had to work so hard in our own zone against the Swedes."

The result was that the Czechs lost their rhythm in the first period, when they fell behind, 1-0, on a breakaway pass from Lars Gunnar Lundberg that Mats Ahlberg easily put away.

The Czechs were aroused to start the second period and tied the score on a screened shot from the point by Bohuslav Ebermann. Sweden got that back when Bengt Lundholm converted a short pass in front of the goal and the score remained 2-1 until the Czech explosion.

For all their physical play, the Swedes picked up only two two-minute penalties. The crowd thought it saw many more and often whistled—the European equivalent of booing—but the officials were of the permissive school.

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These memories must have surfaced 10 seconds into the game, when Vyacheslav Fetisov stole the puck and fed Boris Mikhajlov for an easy goal. Twenty seconds later, the Russian broke again, but the shot bounced off a post. Thereafter the Canadians settled down.

In the first game, the Swedes came out steaming, playing one of their rare physical games. They harried the Czechs deep in their own zone, chasing the puck and disrupting the Czechs' precision passing game.

"They pestered and tormented us," said Karel Gut, the assistant Czechoslovak coach, after the game. "We have never before had to work so hard in our own zone against the Swedes."

The result was that the Czechs lost their rhythm in the first period, when they fell behind, 1-0, on a breakaway pass from Lars Gunnar Lundberg that Mats Ahlberg easily put away.

The Czechs were aroused to start the second period and tied the score on a screened shot from the point by Bohuslav Ebermann. Sweden got that back when Bengt Lundholm converted a short pass in front of the goal and the score remained 2-1 until the Czech explosion.

For all their physical play, the Swedes picked up only two two-minute penalties. The crowd thought it saw many more and often whistled—the European equivalent of booing—but the officials were of the permissive school.

Aldama, another veteran, fought Venezuela's Idemar Paisan in his light welterweight bout. Idemar managed to block most of Aldama's best punches until the final seconds of the third round when a clean right cross knocked him off his feet and ended it.

Tonight, bantamweights, including winners of Saturday's bouts, were to fight. The results should clearly indicate who will fight in the finals. Included on the program are Cuba's Adolfo Floria and Rocky Lockridge of the United States against Claude Capelle, a tough contender from France who reached their top just in time for the World Cup.

"I started to work with the players of our present team in 1975," he said. "I have always looked first at their talent and only second at their form. I don't care whether a player is in good form or bad form. The main thing is that he should have the talent to become a great player."

"You have to have a lot of patience before you can mold these players into a good and powerful team."

Baroti started his career as Hungarian team manager in 1957 and under his reign Hungary has won 61 of its 111 internationals, drawn 26 and lost 24. He has also coached the Hungarian champion club Vasas between two terms as team

Senate Votes Sports Panel

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—In an effort to end factional disputes that have affected the quality of U.S. teams in Olympic and international competition, the Senate has approved legislation to bring all amateur athletics under the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The bill, passed yesterday and sent to the House, follows a two-year study on how to expand athletic opportunities and improve the world-class athletes fielded by the United States.

The bill makes the USOC the coordinating body for all amateur sports organizations and makes other changes that are expected to benefit the amateur athlete.

Included are new methods of settling organizational disputes over the right to be the recognized national governing body in a sport, financing sports more effectively, identifying and solving sports problems and inducing all organizations to join the national governing body or their activities can be coordinated.

The bill calls for a one-time federal outlay of \$30 million to help the USOC pay for its programs.

number of respects, but it left intact its cost veto provisions and provisions insulating the city from financial liability for actions of the local Olympic organizing committee.

• The committee voted to allow the four elected city officials who are being sent to Athens—Bradley, City Council President John Ferraro and council members Bob Ronka and Peggy Stevenson—to agree to technical but not substantive changes in the amended draft contract in negotiations in Athens, as long as all four agreed to them.

Any changes in substance would have to be forwarded to the council for approval during the Athens meeting, or brought home for ratification later. Without council approval, no contract could be signed.

• The committee voted to extend the city's bid for 30 days. It had been scheduled to expire on May 18, the day the IOC is scheduled to vote on awarding the Games. Now, it will not expire until June 17, allowing exchanges to go on if no agreement has been reached and approved by the council during the Athens meeting.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	17	6	.739	—
New York	16	10	.615	1 1/2
Los Angeles	15	12	.558	3
California	14	14	.500	5
Seattle	13	15	.464	7 1/2
Chicago	12	16	.431	9
Minnesota	11	17	.393	10 1/2
San Diego	10	18	.357	12
Philadelphia	9	19	.321	13 1/2
Washington	8	20	.286	15
Chicago	7	21	.250	16 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	14	10	.583	—
Montreal	13	11	.538	1
Pittsburgh	12	12	.500	2
Chicago	11	13	.454	3 1/2
St. Louis	10	14	.417	5
New York	9	15	.375	6 1/2
Los Angeles	8	16	.333	8
San Francisco	7	17	.291	9 1/2
Atlanta	6	18	.250	11
San Diego	5	19	.208	12 1/2
San Diego	4	20	.167	14

Monday's Line Scores				
AMERICAN LEAGUE	Score	Score	Score	Score
Kansas City	3	0	0	0
Boston	10	0	0	0
Los Angeles	7	0	0	0
Seattle	2	0	0	0
San Diego	1	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0

Monday's Line Scores				
NATIONAL LEAGUE	Score	Score	Score	Score
New York	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0

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He can rightly be regarded as something of an expert on soccer in South America where he visits almost every year with either the Hungarian national team or a club team to gain experience and make use of the European off-season period in winter.

Hungary defeated Bolivia 6-0 and 3-2 in a two-leg playoff to clinch its place in Argentina after edging the Soviet Union by one point in its European zone group qualification series. Greece topped the scales in Hungary's favor by beating the Russians in the qualifying group and the Hungarians then drew in Athens.

(This is the sixth in a series.)

Hungary Seeks Return to Greatness

BUDAPEST (UPI)—After 12 years in the World Soccer Cup wilderness, Hungary returns to the elite of the elite in Argentina with a team of young players who are capable of stepping into the shoes of their famous predecessors.

"The magnificent Magyars" of 1954 brought a new dimension to the game with their elegant skill for all their flair, the Hungarians failed to win the World Cup, going to West Germany in 1954.

It was team manager Lajos Baroti who has the team to succeed. Baroti, who managed Hungary's 1958, 1962 and 1966 World Cup teams, says next year's matches will be the climax of his career.

It was relatively easy to obtain results for Hungary when we had the old stars like Puskas, Kocsis and so on," Baroti said. "But it is not so easy with a team that still lacks experience. However, I think we will have a team in Argentina that will live up to the reputation of Hungary."

I have worked two years to build up our present team," he said. "There is a lot of enthusiasm in the team. I am certain they will

reach their top just in time for the World Cup.

"I started to work with the players of our present team in 1975," he said. "I have always looked first at their talent and only second at their form. I don't care whether a player is in good form or bad form. The main thing is that he should have the talent to become a great player."

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Boston's Bernie Carbo ducks throw to first by Kansas City's Fred Patek as he tries for second but is out on double play.

Red Sox Beat Royals, 8-4

BOSTON, May 9 (AP)—Carl Yastrzemski hit a three-run homer in the seventh inning off reliever Al Hrabosky to push Boston to an 8-4 victory last night over the Kansas City Royals. It was Boston's sixth straight victory.

Boston was leading 5-4 on Fred Lynn's fourth home run of the year when Dennis Leonard (3-5) intentionally walked slugger Jim Rice, against whom the Royals had earlier used a four-outfielder shift. Kansas City Manager Whitey Herzog brought in Hrabosky, his relief ace, who surrendered Yastrzemski's second homer of the season.

Boston then took a 4-0 lead for Luis Tiant in the first on three unearned runs. But the Red Sox started a bantamling muscle in his right leg trying to field a Jerry Terrell bunt at third.

Reliever Bob Stanley (3-1) replaced Tiant and allowed three base hits, including a three-run double by designated hitter Mal McRae.

The Royals closed the gap to 5-4 in the sixth on a run on a walk, a Darrell Porter single and Amos Otis sacrifice fly.

with one out in the 10th inning to give New York a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. Randle opened the 10th with a walk off Pedro Borbon and was sacrificed to second. Boicclair, batting for winning pitcher Skip Lockwood, followed with his game-winning hit.

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Kuhn Admonishes Carew For Talking About Trade

NEW YORK, May 9 (UPI)—Minnesota Twins batting star Rod Carew has been warned by baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn and American League president Lee McPhail to play his cards close to his chest when he talks about a potential trade.

"They told me to keep my mouth shut, so I'm keeping my mouth shut or they might ban me to Siberia," Carew told the New York Times yesterday. "But that's all right. I'll take my bats with me."

Carew, who won the league's Most Valuable Player award last year after he hit .368, said that he received a letter from Kuhn and McPhail about his comments.

"The commissioner told me I can't say the things I've been saying," Carew said. "He says that could be tampering. Somebody asked me who I'd like to go to and I said I didn't care if it was New York, Boston or California, but as it stands right now I'm a member of the Twins and I will be until it changes."

Calvin Griffith, owner of the Twins, does not want to deal his star first baseman but Carew, who is in the last year of his three-year contract, is seeking a substantial raise on his \$190,000-a-year contract and the Twins are not sure they will be able to satisfy him.

"Most anybody would be available to trade if you could help your ballclub," Griffith said last night. "It would be an ordeal to trade him. He's a five-and-10 man and could veto any trade. I want to try and sign him at a figure the Twins can live with."

"If I can't sign him, I guess it would be more suitable to make a deal for him."

Robinson Starts 'New Chapter' in Minor Leagues

ROCHESTER, N.Y., May 9 (UPI)—Former major-league manager Frank Robinson says he does not see his new job in the minors as a demotion, but as a learning experience.

"This is another challenge in another chapter in the life of Frank Robinson," he said yesterday on his first day as manager of the Rochester Red Wings of the International League. "I'm here. I'm no longer in the major leagues. This was my decision." Robinson is the top minor-league team of the Baltimore Orioles.

"I don't look at this as a demotion or as a come-down," said Robinson, 42, who spent most of his 21 outstanding years in the majors with the Cincinnati and Baltimore Orioles.

Robinson, the only player to be named most valuable player in both leagues and the game's fourth-leading home run hitter, was named last week to succeed Ken Boyer, who accepted the St. Louis Cardinals' managerial post.

Robinson, who was the majors' first black manager with the Cleveland Indians, was pessimistic about the possibility of returning to the big leagues. "I'm not down here to manage this club with one eye on the major leagues or trying to get back there," he said. "If that happens, fine."

U.S. Unbeatable In Nations Cup

DUESSELDORF, May 9 (UPI)—Harold Solomon and Roscoe Tanner won their singles matches today to give the United States an unbeatable 2-0 lead over Australia in the \$250,000 Nations Cup tennis tournament.

Solomon disposed of John Newcombe, 6-4, 6-4, in the opening match and Tanner followed with a 6-2, 7-6 victory over Phil Dent.

Yale Running Back Overlooked in Draft

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT)—Forty-four running backs were selected in the National Football League's draft last week, and John Pagliaro, the Yale star, was not one of them, although he had impressive credentials.

Apart from pains of punctured pride, Pagliaro took the rejection in stride and listened to what his coach, Carm Cozza, told him. When it comes to the vulnerable egos of his charges, Cozza is like a mother hen.

He told the 21-year-old Pagliaro that, from an economic standpoint, it was probably better not to get drafted after the eighth or ninth round and instead to await offers as a free-agent candidate. Cozza's advice was sound and the day after the draft ended, four teams—the Giants, the Patriots, the Bears, and the Chiefs—inquired about Pagliaro.

"He's got four offers to consider rather than one," said Cozza.

These offers are not going to be much compared to the terms accepted by Earl Campbell, the first of the 44 running backs drafted from the Houston Oilers: a \$1.3-million contract covering five years. The Yale player can expect a bonus offer of about \$2,000 plus a minimum-wage NFL contract of \$20,000 that goes into effect only if he makes the final round of 45.

The fact that Pagliaro was not selected bolsters the view that the draft is unpredictable and immune to generalities or value judgments. For example, the 44th player drafted on the second round was Brett Maritz, a guard from Nebraska who had never started a game for the Cornhuskers. Tampa Bay picked him.

As a senior Pagliaro had rushed for an average of 128.8 yards a game for the Ivy League champion, which placed him fifth in the nation, and he scored 14 touchdowns. In his junior year he had been just as effective and he had shown that he could return kicks, catch passes and block.

Was his size, 5 feet 10 inches and 185 pounds, against him? Probably not. There were a number of smaller players chosen, one being a 5-8 quarterback from Fresno State drafted on the 12th round by Oakland as a defensive back. His name was Dean Jones.

Atlanta picked Milton Reed, 5-9 and 174, from Baylor on the 11th round and Ray Strong, 5-9 and 183, from Nevada-Las Vegas on the 10th round. Strong was one of two running backs the Falcons drafted on that round; the other was Ricky Patton, 5-11 and 185, from Jackson State. Both were rated higher than Pagliaro. Why?

"Speed," said Tom Bratz, Fayetteville's director of player personnel. "Our reports indicated that Patton and Strong both have a quality essential in a halfback, quick change of direction when running outside, which Pagliaro lacked."

Bratz consulted the scouting book with regard to Pagliaro and quoted: "Hard worker, tough kid, good inside runner, not much outside speed." The 40-yard sprint is pro football's measuring device for speed, and Atlanta's figures were 4.65 seconds for Patton; 4.7 for Strong, and 4.75 for Pagliaro.

But Pagliaro was voted the Ivy League's best player last season and regarded as the league's best back for the last two years. Perhaps there is some stigma surrounding Ivy players or a professional view that the quality of Ivy football has dropped.

Lafayette made its first contribution in history to the draft when Seattle selected Rob Stewart on the 10th round. Another new school surfaced when Azusa Pacific, which has no claims to being a football power, produced Washington's 10th-round choice, Scott Herstein.

Pagliaro was not the only name player to be overlooked in the draft. Others were Randy Simmrin, who had been a spectacular pass catcher for Southern California, although small and slight; Zac Henderson of Oklahoma, who in one balloting was voted the best defensive back in the country, and Ken Smith, the Boston College quarterback whose average of 16.6 completions per game placed him third in the country in major college statistics.

Rhodesia Team Won't Play in South Africa

SALISBURY, RHODESIA, May 9 (AP)—A Rhodesian soccer team announced today it would abide by the black African ban on sports with South Africa and canceled a two-match series in Johannesburg and Cape Town.

John Madema, president of the national football association of Rhodesia, said he was acting "in the interests of the future of sport in Rhodesia."

He said that the decision was taken after a telegram was received yesterday from the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and the African Football Confederation demanding cancellation of the tour.

Guthrie Basks in Shadows As Indy Practice Starts

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9 (AP)—Janet Guthrie doesn't get as much attention these days as she did the last two years at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

And she loves every minute of it. "It has made my life a lot easier off the track," Guthrie said yesterday during practice runs for the May 28 Indy 500.

While the constant pressure did not outwardly affect her driving, the 40-year-old Guthrie admitted life in a fishbowl was no picnic.

She still gets a lot of curious spectators, but gradually she is gaining recognition first as a race driver first and then, incidentally, as a mother.

Guthrie last year finished 29th in her first Indy start and is confident she can do better this time.

Seattle Slew Is Set To Race on Saturday

NEW YORK, May 9 (UPI)—Triple Crown champion Seattle Slew, idle since last July, is expected to make his first start since then in a seven-furlong allowance race at Aqueduct on Saturday.

Seattle Slew is being pointed for the Metropolitan Handicap later this month, and Dr. Jim Hill, a top owner of the horse, said that the 4-year-old would need a race to prepare for the Metropolitan. Seattle Slew's only loss in 10 career outings was his last start, the Swaps Stakes at Hollywood Park last July 3. Last fall he suffered from a throat infection, followed by a fever.

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